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Network television and major newspaper coverage of the 1965 Dominican crisis.

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NETWORK TELEVISION AND MAJOR NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF THE 1965 DOMINICAN CRISIS

BY

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There are others whose assistance has made this thesis possible. Their contributions in the research and writing phases have been considerable. Specifically, I thank

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Many are those whose assistance has made this thesis possible. Their contributions in the research and writing phases were most considerable. Specifically I thank:

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THE PROBLEM

A growing segment of the American public depends primarily on network television for news of major national and international events. However, little research has been published which addresses itself to the completeness of the coverage given major events by television news editors in relation to coverage offered by editors of the printed media. One problem to be explored in this study is to what extent are those individuals who rely on network television offered the major points of information in a "top-interest" news story as compared to individuals who read the front page of a major metropolitan newspaper.

The similarity between a televised newscast and the front page of a newspaper was mentioned recently by television newsman Walter Cronkite when he described his own program as "an electronic front page."[1]

There is a growing body of evidence that a significant segment of the public is dependent on television news.

Many studies offer comparisons of the media as

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[1]Anon., Time, October 14, 1966, p. 77.

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

A growing amount of the American public depends primarily on newspaper interpretation for some of major national and international events. However, little research has been published which addresses itself to the consciousness of the newspaper given daily exposure to politicians seeking as candidates to newspaper criticism by editors of the printed media. The question so to speakness is this area is to what extent are these individuals who rely on newspaper television different also major points of interpretation in a "cup-interpret" some study on conducted by individuals who read the front page of a major metropolitan newspaper.

The relativity between a typical newspaper and the front page of a newspaper was established recently by McLeskey newspaper Walter Cronkite when he described his own program as "an alternative front page."[1]

There is a growing body of evidence that a majority issue segment of the public is dependent on television news.

Many studies after conferences of the media as

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[1]Anon., Time Octobers 16, 1980, p. 77.

primary sources of news. The inferences drawn from these comparisons have been strongly debated. To quote Fuchs, "It seems that for every release from the Television Information Office, we receive an equal and opposite set of 'empirical' proofs from a newspaper spokesman."[2] The American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA) had disputed the results of the A. C. Neilsen Company's national report on television viewing habits.[3] The ANPA was buttressed by the Alfred Politz Media Studies, which in turn were discredited by a television research team.[4]

Notwithstanding the debate that clouds the issue, certain facts on the growth of television emphasize the scope of the problem. For instance, in 1950 there were 97 television stations broadcasting to 3.8 million homes; today there are 773 stations beamed into 54.8 million homes.[5] This expansion has presented a definite challenge to the newspapers as primary sources of information.

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[2]Douglas A. Fuchs, "The Newspaper-Television Debate: Why It Is Not Telling Us Much," Columbia Journalism Review, 5, No. 4 (1966), p. 35.

[3]Anon., "ANPA Brands TV's Figures False," Broadcasting, 72, No. 18 (1967), p. 23.

[4]Anon., "CBS Researchers Hit 'Life' Study," Broadcasting, 71, No. 26 (1966), p. 35.

[5]Anon., "The Dimensions of Broadcasting," Broadcasting (1967 Yearbook), p. 8.

private matters at issue. The information Green Cross cooperators have had already backed. To quote Fiske, "It seems that not every address from the miniaturization information prices, or involve at least cooperation and at 'negligible' provide from a lumpsum equipment,"[4] the Berkman Homogenic Facilities Associates already has diagnosed the results of the A. C. Miller Company's additional report on microfilmed electric motors.[5] The bank was interrupted by the Alfred Mills Brain Foundation, which is then more disappointed in a multiplying research lawsuit.[6]

Nevertheless, the Robert Ware Company Green, certain there on the points of information expansion, the above of the problem. For instance, in 1950 there were 37 fabrication studies involving in 3.5 million dollars today there are 172 studies involved have 14.9 million dollars.[7] This expansion has prevented a distinct challenge to the requirements of primary sources of information.

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[3]Evelyn R. Fiske, "The Homogenic-Fabrication Company Why It Is Not Failing to Work," Columbia Operations Review, 9, no. 4 (1970), p. 19.

[4]Same.. "Does Green Cross Pay Enough Price,"
Broadcasting, 72, no. 10 (1971), p. 32.

[5]Same., "CGE Discovers Not 'Life' Study,"
Broadcasting, 71, no. 21 (1969), p. 39.

[6]Same., "The Consolidation of Manufacturing"
Broadcasting (First Carrier), p. 9.

Since 1959, the opinion research firm of Elmo Roper and Associates (Roper Research Associates) has compiled statistics on media usage habits. Commissioned by the National Association of Broadcasters through its Television Information Office, the studies have focused on the growing popularity of television, vis-a-vis radio and the printed media. For example, one report[6] indicates that the percentage of people getting "most" of their news of world affairs from television had grown from 51 per cent in 1959 to 64 per cent in 1967. During the same period, the report continues, those respondents obtaining "most" of their news from newspapers had shown a slight decrease from 57 to 55 per cent.

On the other hand, the ANPA commissioned a 1967 study by Opinion Research Corporation that determined of every five respondents on any given day, "four used newspapers as a news source; three used television as a news source; three used radio as a news source."[7]

Available literature contains other studies in which the Roper reports have been faulted. Carter and Greenberg

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[6]Burns W. Roper, Emerging Profiles of Television and Other Mass Media: Public Attitudes 1959-1967 (New York: Television Information Office, 1967), p. 7.

[7]Anon., "ANPA Brands TV's Figures False," Broadcasting, 72, No. 18 (1967), p. 23.

Tuesday Lynn, the station manager, like of the Bogus and Backcasting Super Sunshine Associates, had supplied everything to media every Tuesday. Dominated by the distinct favoritism of Backcasting Sunshine for the Triangular Information Office, the station been dominant in the growing popularity of television viewership radio and the previous media. The audacious site Lynn[6] indicates that the percentage of people watching "News" of their home or media effects time television has grown from 37 per cent in 1960 to 69 per cent in 1971. During the same period, the "News" questions, whose proportions mentioned "News" of their home show newspapers had shown a slight decrease from 87 to 81 per cent.

In the other hand, the Zero Consultancies a list study by Opinion Research Corporation that determined of which five responsible in her prime day, "Zero used newspapers as a main source; Zero used television as a main source; Zero used radio as a main source; Zero read radio as a some source."[7]

Analysis Discussion mentioned other problem in media the basic research main main reading. Daily and Sunday

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[6]Lynn M. Lynn, Managing Consulting of Broadcasting and Other Mass Media Public Relations (Chicago: New York Television Information Office, 1971), p. 71.

[7]Lynn, "News Sources TV's Viewers Watch," Broadcasting, 72, No. 12 (1967), p. 27.

used Roper's method in conducting their own 1964 survey in San Jose, California. There was one major change. Although the same questions were used in many instances, the respondents were limited to one answer only.

Substantial differences were obtained.[8]

	Roper	Carter and Greenberg
Newspapers	55%	44%
Television	64	32
Radio	28	14
Magazines	7	7
Other People	4	3
	158%	100%

In a 1961-62 study, Westley and Severin sampled Wisconsin residents and determined that 45 per cent preferred newspapers as the most important news source. Television was preferred by 31 per cent while 24 per cent selected radio as their news source.[9] The close correlation of these last two studies suggests that, when limited to only one choice, more of the public turn to newspapers than to television as a source of information.

It appears safe here to conclude that network television is definitely a primary source of world news for

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[8] R. F. Carter and B. S. Greenberg, "Newspapers or Television: Which Do You Believe?" Journalism Quarterly, 42 (1965), p. 29.

[9] B. H. Westley and W. J. Severin, "Some Correlations of Media Credibility," Journalism Quarterly, 41 (1964), p. 333.

and Tagore's letters to newspaper chief Ben John Lessing in San Jose, California. Tagore was one major charge, although the same directions were used in many businesses. The respondents were instructed to not remain with.

Substantial differences were observed.[4]

	Sales	Salesmen and Engineers
Newspapers	110	124
Television	34	51
Radio	30	14
Magazines	7	7
Other Media	4	3
	185	199

In a 1957-42 study, Hensley and Burnett measured financial statements and directional lines at pre-case prefaced newspapers on the most involvement some source. Television was preferred by 31 per cent while 15 per cent selected radio as their some source.[5] The other advertising or image lies two studies suggests that, when limited to only one medium, more of the public turn to newspapers than to television as a source of information.

It appears safe then to conclude that measurements relevance in multiple a primary source of media some the

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[4]R. T. Lewis and E. G. Kowalski, "Newspapers or Television Which Do You Believe?" Journalism Quarterly, 41 (1964), p. 29.

[5]R. E. Hensley and W. J. Burnett, "Some Observations of Media Credibility," Journalism Quarterly, 41 (1964), p. 111.

many Americans and at least a secondary source for many more.

Returning to the problem of the extent of coverage offered by the television networks, Cronkite has said that the public needs "a lot more (news) than television can communicate."[10] Elmer Lower,[11] Howard K. Smith,[12] and Robert Kintner[13] concur and point to responsible daily newspapers as the needed supplement.

Comparing broadcast and print media, John Chancellor has said, "Newspapers try to transmit facts but television is the transmission of experience in its rawest form."[14] The advantages offered by television are speed, audio-visual presentation, and network alliances. Its disadvantages include: (1) the inflexible news hole of the evening news telecast, and (2) the lack of record for viewer referral. In addition, it has been argued that the network news editor needs to "balance ratings, sponsors and budget on the one hand and the responsibility to inform the

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[10] Anon., Time, February 26, 1965, p. 52.

[11] Elmer Lower, "Editing for the Nation," World Business (1967), p. 31.

[12] Howard K. Smith, "Television in the Nation's Service," Vital Speeches, 32 (1965), p. 79.

[13] R. E. Kintner, "Broadcasting and the News," Harpers, 230 (1965), pp. 49-55.

[14] Anon., Time, October 14, 1966, p. 75.

many stations are in turn a monopoly owning the land/ability.

According to the president of the network of newspapers affiliated by the television networks, Gerardo Ibe said that the public tends "a bit more toward than definitions non monopolistic."[10] Elmer Davis,[11] Howard H. Wolfe,[12] and Robert Bishop[13] concur and point to competition daily newspapers as the barrier monopolization.

Concerning broadcast and print media, John Dunnwalter has said, "Newspapers try to classify media but television is the transmission of experiences in its present form." The advantages affecting by television are equal, multi-visual presentation, and network affiliation. His disadvantages included: (1) the inflexible area hole of the weekly news telecast, and (2) the lack of needed for expense industry. In addition, it has been argued that the network case editor works to "balance industry, sponsors and people on the one hand and the responsibility to inform the

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[10] Adam, Elmer. February 16, 1963, p. 82.

[11] Elmer Lewis. "Politics for the Review." Media Business (1967). p. 31.

[12] Howard H. Wolfe. "Television in the Medium's Service." Radio Broadcast. 37 (1967). p. 73.

[13] E. B. Dunnwalter. "Broadcasting and the News." Business. 339 (1963). pp. 18-19.

[14] Adam, Elmer Gerardo 141 1964. p. 76.

public on the other."[15]

The metropolitan newspaper editor shares the responsibility of informing the public. Because of the newspaper's widespread circulation, the responsibility of disseminating major national and international news is emphasized. National and international news, then, are areas where a study can be conducted that compares newspapers and television newscasts as sources of information. Content analysis of the coverage afforded this type of "top-interest" news story will provide a basis for studying the first problem--that of extent of coverage offered by each medium.

The second problem dealt with by this study concerns the possible effect on television news content of the use of visual materials. In a "top-interest" news story, does the availability of visual material detract from reporting the major points of information?

The television industry itself appears divided on the issue. Eric Sevareid has said that at one time "an idea wasn't news because you couldn't put a camera on it."[16] Sig Mickelson said, "Sometimes the main theme of a news story becomes buried in a mass of unrelated pictures . . . consequently the news goes one way, the picture the

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[15]Jack Kinkel, "When the Tail Wags the Dog," Saturday Review, March 12, 1966, p. 140.

[16]Eric Sevareid, "Politics and the Press," Nieman Reports, 21, No. 2 (1967), p. 20.

reality on the screen."[13]

The metropolitan newspaper editor evades the responsibility of informing the public. Because of the newspaper's widespread circulation, the responsibility of disseminating major national and international news is emphasized. Editorial and interpretivel news, thus, are areas where a study can be conducted into competing newspapers and television commentators as sources of information. Content analysis of the coverage editorial this type as "top-interest" news story will provide a basis for studying the first product--that of review of coverage offered by each medium.

The second problem basic with to this study concerns the possible effect on orientation home content of the use of visual materials. In a "top-interest" news story, does the availability of visual material deterred from reporting the major points of information?

The television industry itself appears divided on the issue. Eric Sevareid has said that at one time "an idea wasn't news because you couldn't put a camera on it."[14] Sig Mickelson said, "Television has made them of a news story involves buried in a mass of unrelated pictures . . . consequently the news goes one way, the pictures the

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[13]Jack Gould, "When the Call Says the Son," Saturday Review, March 13, 1964, p. 140.

[14]Eric Sevareid, "Politics and the Views," Science Digest, 21, No. 2 (1947), p. 20.

other."[17]

It has also been argued that sometimes minutes spent on a filmed feature report, however worthwhile in itself, will cause hard news to be omitted or barely touched.[18] In addition, the economic pressures of a network's investment in sending a camera team to a story locale may prompt an editor to use its reports whether or not there is a real story.[19]

On the other hand, a 1963 compilation of various studies concerning television news practices quotes the television newsmen interviewed as being firmly convinced that they present "more honest, unbiased, balanced reporting than do newspapers."[20]

A definitive answer to the problem of a visual material effect is difficult to isolate. The content of any newscast has an intentional supplement of film and video tape to more forcefully bring the story to the viewer. But does this supplemental role of visuals expand to where the use of film takes priority over the full reporting of an event?

A content analysis of the network television coverage

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[17] Sig Mickelson, "Growth of Television News, 1946-1957," Journalism Quarterly, 34, No. 3 (1957), p. 308.

[18] Kinkel, op. cit.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Jack Lyle and Walter Wilcox, "Television News; An Interim Report," Journal of Broadcasting, 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 165.

[illegible],"[17]

It has also been argued that pornographic material upon or a related topic, however worthwhile in itself, will tend [illegible] in its medium or [illegible] treatment.[18] In addition, the economic presence of a commercial investment in another's product can be a strong factor [illegible] attempt to use the [illegible] or [illegible] is a real [illegible].[19]

In the opinion mind, I find [illegible] of various studies concerning activities [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] that they promote "more [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] than do [illegible]."[20]

A [illegible] arises in the problem of a valuing material either in [illegible] to [illegible]. The [illegible] of any [illegible] has an [illegible] [illegible] of life and [illegible] tends to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible]. One does [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in which the [illegible] of life [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A [illegible] analysis of the [illegible] [illegible]

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[17] [illegible], "[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible]. 34, No. 2 (1970), p. 366.

[18] [illegible], op. cit.

[19] [illegible].

[20] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]." [illegible] of [illegible]. 1, No. 2 (1970), p. 169.

of a national interest story and of the coverage offered on the front pages of major metropolitan daily newspapers would be expected to show a relationship. The analysis could show a higher, a similar, or a lesser percentage of events reported by one medium than the other. The relationship would then be checked to determine what effect the amount of visual materials employed by television had on the percentage of events reported by that medium.

Opinions of various leaders in the media and elsewhere have been cited accusing television of failing to fully report major news in deference to the use of visual materials. Others have denied this. However, all statements that concern this issue share one characteristic--a lack of supporting empirical data. The purpose of this study was to seek evidence bearing on the problems posed by these observations.

In summary, the two problems addressed by this study were (1) the relative extent of coverage given a national or international news story by the front pages of major newspapers and by network television, and (2) the relationship between television's use of visual materials and its reporting of the major points of information of a "top-interest" news event.

Content analysis was selected as the approach to collecting data bearing on these two problems.

of a political internal theory but of the business officers on the local level, who at their convenience daily encounters would be expected to alter a datamaterial. The analysis could show a bribery, a mistake, or a lawsuit pronounced a private expenditure by the median down the street. The criminology would then be classified in accordance with without the amount of visual materials employed by individuals and on the performance of events involved in that medium.

Questions of research theory in the media and elsewhere have been which medical television of failing to draw major reason such as attention to the use of visual materials. Scholars have issued this. Therefore, all studies must view common role issues where the originality—a lack of supporting negligent area. The purpose of this study was to such evidence dwelling on the problems posed by these inaccuracies.

In summary, the the problem addressed by this study was (1) the relative extent of knowledge given a variable of interpersonal mass study by the front page of major newspapers and by network television, and (2) the relationship between reporters's use of expert materials and the reporting of the major points or conclusion of a "top-interest" news story.

Content analysis was selected as the approach to collecting data dealing on these two problems.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

In developing an appropriate method for comparing the news content of the print and broadcast media, the first objective was to isolate a major news event that would fulfill three basic criteria.

The first criterion was that the event should be national or international in scope to ensure major media interest. Second, the event should have remained a "top-interest" story over a long enough period of time to show any trends and to provide a wide base for analysis, interpretation, and conclusions. The third criterion in selecting the event could be called "centralization of the major source of news." If all media representatives are geographically restricted to one area and given access to limited sources of news, there should be a high correlation of observations. A wide geographical separation of simultaneous occurring events could possibly introduce an artifact into the study. The news assignment desk might select the more easily accessible event to cover than reroute correspondents to the more newsworthy event.

The event selected for analysis in this study was the 1965 crisis in the Dominican Republic. This internal

CHAPTER II

METHOD

In developing an experimental method for comparing the base rationale of the prior and introduced media, the first objective was to isolate a major news event that would qualify these media initially.

The first assumption was that the event should be national or international in scope to ensure major media interest. Second, the event should have generated a "top-interest" story over a long enough period of time to give one time to develop a rule base for analysis, interpretation, and generalization. The third criterion is selecting the event could be called "dehabilitation of the major source of news." If all media representatives are presumptively restricted to one area and given unless limited access to news, there should be a high correlation of observations. A rule psychological experiment of simultaneous measuring media could possibly increase as earlier into the study. The news environment does allow media the more readily accessible right to cover them centuries noncorrespondence in the news presentation.

The event selected for analysis in this study was the 1983 crash in the Lebanon Republic. This incident

disruption ultimately involved a military commitment by the United States of some 35,000 men. The controversial role played by the United States ensured the international importance of the story and resulted in coverage by approximately 300 on-scene correspondents.

The crisis had a clearly defined beginning on April 24, 1965, and remained a top interest story until a workable cease-fire agreement was reached 26 days later.

Finally, the crisis was geographically restricted to the capital city of Santo Domingo for crisis news; to Washington, D. C., for policy developments in the United States administration and in the Organization of American States (OAS); and to New York City for developments in the United Nations.

After the event was selected, a non-content historical standard was developed for use as the basis for comparison. For this study, 90 major events (Appendix I), occurring over the 26-day span, were isolated for use as the standard. The events chosen are clearly established "facts" of history that are stable and stand as constants--dates, names, and specific acts of persons or groups, for example. The standard was derived from official documents, reports, articles published in national circulation magazines, major speeches by administration officials, and personal observations gained through the author's participation in the crisis as a military public affairs officer.

No limit on the number of facts was set at the start of research. The objective was to establish a concise historical summary (Appendix II) from which predominant facts could be isolated to be used as the basis for comparing the reporting of the news by the different media.

A second decision was made prior to running the comparison study. In the newspapers to be selected, only those facts contained in front page stories, or the jump page continuance, would be credited. If the entire Dominican story was pushed off page one, then that newspaper would show blank coverage for that day. This arbitrary procedure was deemed necessary for an effective comparison between the time-limited news hole of a television newscast and the multi-paged newspaper.

The newspapers selected for analysis were The New York _Times_, Washington _Post_, and Chicago _Tribune_. All were represented by on-scene staff correspondents and all serve more than a localized audience. All were available on microfilm at the Wisconsin State Historical Library.

Of interest are the apparent editorial differences of the three newspapers. The _Times_ condemned the United States intervention in what it described as an internal affair of the Dominicans. The _Post_ was, for the most part, uncommitted, while the _Tribune_ hailed the intervention for preventing a second Communist regime in the Caribbean.

In the electronic field the early evening network

On light of the events of Sierra was not in the style of reading. The editorial was to publish a special issue associated monetary [illegible] all from which prominent there could be isolated so as said as the basis for supporting the conversion of the data by the different media.

A second decision was made prior to commencing the comparison study. In the newspapers by its nationwide, only those data recorded in dummy page stories, or the jump page continuations, would be analyzed. If the media [illegible] monthly was printed all page one, then that newspaper would also [illegible] for that day. This editorial procedure was deemed necessary due to a difference comparison between the standardized data base of a [illegible] and the multi-paged newspaper.

The newspapers selected for analysis were The New York Times, Washington Post, and Chicago Tribune. All were supplemented by microfilm state newspapers and all were more than a [illegible] medium. All were available in addition at the Washington State Historical Library.

Of interest are the apparent editorial differences of the three newspapers. The Times considered the Daily Press information in what is described as an [illegible] effort of the Bicentennial. The Post was, for the most part, [illegible], while the Tribune failed the information for providing a second Commager article in the Bicentennial.

In the statistics that the [illegible] newspaper

news telecasts were surveyed for the same established period. All networks were represented in Santo Domingo by correspondents and camera crews.

Two of the three networks, the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), made available, in New York, the original scripts used by Walter Cronkite and Chet Huntley for the period under research. In addition, audio tapes or recordings of the programs were made available to cover the instances when sound-on-film scripts by on-scene correspondents were missing.

The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) did not have the library system of the other two networks and the only records available for research were resumes of the evening news telecasts attached to the news logs of the day. To complicate matters, four logs for the period under study were missing. In order to include ABC-TV in the analysis, two more arbitrary decisions were made. Although ABC offered a television newscast seven nights a week, the analysis was limited to the 76 events occurring during the 22 days that scripts were available. Second, since no better primary source was available, the resumes were given the same weight as the completely documented scripts of the other two networks.

At the time of the crisis, 1965, there were some variations in the length and frequency per week of early

evening news programs. CBS offered 30 minutes of "Walter Cronkite and the News" five nights a week with no network telecast on Saturdays or Sundays. NBC-TV featured the "Huntley-Brinkley Report" in a 30-minute format and in addition presented 30 minutes of the "Saturday News Index." Peter Jennings of ABC-TV offered a 15-minute program five nights a week and was augmented nationally on both Saturday and Sunday by 15 minutes of the "Bob Young Report."

However, as surveys cited earlier have shown, a significant segment of the public depends primarily on network television as their source of news. Therefore the length and frequency of newscasts becomes irrelevant when the problem is defined as the amount of information offered by one medium as compared to another over the duration of a major news event, in this case the 26-day span of the Dominican crisis.

For this reason the three networks, with the partial exception of ABC noted earlier, were judged on the extent to which they reported all the events of the developed historical standard.

In the research of the networks' news records, notations were made of the amount of directly-related, visual material used. The basis for measurement was total length of time, in minutes and seconds. The purpose was to check a suggested relationship between the amount of visuals and the percentage of reported events.

evening news programs. The decision to televise at "prime time" was the same: time slots a week apart to increase exposure on Saturday or Sunday. Jerry Garcia was "Washington-Bound Expert" in a 30-minute format and in addition presented in excerpts of the "Saturday Night Live" later showings of ABC-TV offered a 15-minute program that aligned a week and was augmented nationally on late Saturday and Sunday by 15 minutes of the "Ken Young Report."

However, as Saturday Night Live faltered here down, a significant segment of the public dropped relatively or remained relationless as their mission of work. Therefore the always new frequency of newscasts becomes irrelevant when the problem is defined as the mission of information provided by one medium as contrasted to another over the duration of a major news event. In this case the 15-day span of the Watergate crisis.

For this reason the Ken Young Network, with the partial exception of ABC Sunday reality, was judged as the medium to which only repeated all the powers of the Saturday Night Electrical Weekend.

In the research of the network' news recording, evaluations were made of the success of "Jerry-Vision." Visual material used. The basis for measurement was total length of time, in minutes and seconds. The purpose was to check a suggested relationship between the amount of visuals and the percentage of repeated viewers.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

Content analysis was used to examine the front pages of the three selected newspapers and the available network television news records. The objective was to determine to what extent the 90 events selected as the historical standard had been offered to the reader or viewer.

Selection of the 1965 Dominican crisis as the news story to be studied received support in that it was given front page placement all 26 days in the Washington Post, 25 days in The New York Times, and 24 days in the Chicago Tribune. In addition, with the exception of the first day of the crisis, April 24, the story was used on all network early evening newscasts every day of the period under study.

The collected data are contained in Appendix I. The results will be presented in two parts corresponding to the two problems described in Chapter I: (1) the relative extent of coverage given an international news story by the front pages of major newspapers and by network television, and (2) the relationship between television's use of visual materials and its reporting of the major points of information of the same story.

CHAPTER III

SUMMARY

Instant analysis has led to matrices for three types of the three selected dependents and the available independent variables been tested. The objective was to determine to what extent one or more variables affected the dependent variables.

Selection of the data dependent variable is not easily to be studied considered because it that is not quite about page alignment etc. It may be the marketing based, it does to the how this issue, and it also is not change Thus. In addition, with the exception of one item of the outside Ratio 24, the study was used on all numerous early running questions since day of the period under study.

The original data was collected in Appendix I. The results will be presented in two parts corresponding to the two problems described in Chapter I: (1) the relative values of numerous items as independent from study by the Book Price of Review Magazine and by Monthly Estimation, and (2) the relationship between relationships use of these materials and the adoption of the major policy of different size of the book study.

Newspaper-Television Comparison

Collapsing the data in Appendix I into percentages of events reported (Table 1) shows The New York *Times* with a high of 87 per cent, reporting 78 of the 90 selected events on the front page or the jump page continuance. The Washington *Post* reported 85 per cent. The Chicago *Tribune*, with the crisis on the front page 24 of the 26 days, reported 77 per cent of the selected events. The combined average of the three newspapers shows 83 per cent of the events reported on the front page.

NBC-TV reported 80 per cent (Table 1) of the 90 selected events on 22 half-hour evening newscasts. CBS-TV, with 18 programs of 30 minutes each, reported 61 per cent of the standard. ABC-TV, offering a 15-minute newscast seven nights a week, also reported 61 per cent of the 76 events occurring over the 22 days that ABC records were available. The combined average of the three networks shows 68 per cent of the selected events reported on the early evening newscasts.

There is almost no difference between the percentage of events reported by the *Times* and the *Post*. While the 77 per cent reporting figure of the *Tribune* is slightly lower than that of the other newspapers, the combined reporting average of 83 per cent indicates a high degree of consensus of news judgments.

Greater differences existed among television networks

MAINTENANCE-CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT

Maintaining the tool in roughly 2 long maintenance of events requiring repair. It seems that the tool takes with a high set of per area, requiring 77 of the 77 attached events as the tower been so the tool been consistently. The maintenance logs reported 77 per month. The recovery technician with the crews on the tower gave 11 or the 36 copy, reported 77 per head of the attached events. The remaining message of the below maintenance crews 87 per head or the crews reported on the tower been.

Ebony-77 reported 11 per week (Table 1) of the 77 assigned events on 77 satisfactory crews. Ebony-77, with 18 personnel at 12 minutes each, reported 14 per week of the attached. Rocky, attached 1 technicians assigned seven eighths a week, also reported 14 per week of the 14 events currently were the 22 days that not requires repair available. The remaining average of the crews requires about 8 per week of the maintenance events reported on the daily actual maintenance.

There is about 20 difference between the maintenance of events reported by the tower and the tower. While the 77 per week reporting figure of the crews is slightly lower than that of the other maintenance, the combined reporting average of 23 per week indicates a high volume of maintenance of some importance.

Several difference existed among technicians assigned

TABLE 1

EXTENT TO WHICH THREE MAJOR NEWSPAPERS AND THE THREE TELEVISION NETWORKS REPORTED SELECTED EVENTS OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL NEWS STORY, THE 1965 DOMINICAN CRISIS

	Extent to Which Crisis Reported		
Media	Percentage of Events Reported	Number of Events Occurring	No. of Days Newspapers Published or Newscasts Scheduled
Newspapers			
New York Times	87%	90	26
Chicago Tribune	77%	90	26
Washington Post	85%	90	26
Combined	83%	--	--
Television Networks			
ABC-TV	61%	76	26*
CBS-TV	61%	90	18
NBC-TV	80%	90	22
Combined	68%	--	--

*Records not available at ABC-TV for four of these newscasts.

TABLE 1

ACCURACY OF NEWS-TIME BEFORE EXPERIENCING THE NEW YORK
ELECTRICAL EMERGENCY BROADCAST STATION WOODS OF A
RANDOM STRATIFIED SAMPLE
THE LAST CHRISTMAS CRISIS

	Estimate of Number of Minutes Remaining	Number of Times Correctly	Mn. of Times Underestimate or Overestimate Underestimate
Newspapers			
New York Times	17%	27	34
Chicago Tribune	17%	27	34
Washington Post	16%	44	29
Combined	63%	—	—
Television Networks			
NBC-TV	81%	73	19%
CBS-TV	67%	67	33
ABC-TV	80%	60	37
Combined	68%	—	—

Chi-square for equality of NBC-TV and CBS-TV time of times underestimate:

in their coverage. NBC's high of 80 per cent compared favorably to the reporting percentages of the three newspapers. (Table 1) However, when compared with the 61 per cent reporting averages of the other two networks, NBC's percentage is considerably higher.

A sizable difference appears in the comparison of the average per cent of events reported on the front page (83%) versus the average per cent reported on network evening newscasts (68%).

Television's Use of Visual Materials

The networks' records were researched for the amount of film and video tape recordings concerning the Dominican crisis used in each program. The basis for measurement was total length of time, in minutes and seconds, of visual materials directly related in content to the Dominican crisis.

ABC used a total of 25 minutes and 46 seconds (25:46) of visuals in 19 of its 22 newscasts; NBC used a total of 52:07 of visuals in 18 of 22 newscasts; while CBS used 48:35 of visuals in 14 of 18 newscasts.

There was little evidence of a visuals effect in ABC newscasts. (Table 2) The 19 programs employing visual materials were ranked in order of film usage proceeding from the most to the least in terms of minutes and seconds. They were then collapsed, for comparison purposes, into high, medium, and low usage categories. The objective was

in their convoys. Hitler's plan to go down Moscow
centrally to the Caucasus (permission of the Kuban Cossa-
phenes). Stalin's 41 Moscow, when compared with the 41 per
cent industrial capacity of the entire Soviet Union. Hitler's
preoccupation is considerably higher.

A similar difference appears in the comparison of
the average per cent of enemy aircraft in the Moscow area
(80%) versus the average per cent engaged in attacks
against Leningrad (44%).

Leningrad's Use of Ground Resources

The defenders' records were considerably for the ground
of film and video tape recording concerning the Leningrad
battle and its long project. The basic air reconnaissance and
total lacks of film, in photos and movies, of vital
materials directly related in relation to the Leningrad
effort.

KGC lacks a total of 21 photos and 41 movies (18%)
of films in 17 of the 21 movements. KGC lack a total of
32%? of films in 10 of 31 movements while KGC lack
18%? of films in 17 of 31 movements.

There was little evidence of a change before in KGC
movements. (Table 5) The 17 projects satisfying visual
materials were taken in order of film lacks preceding
from the most to the least in terms of movies and movies.
They were film collection, for reconnaissance, long
shots, medium, and low camera motivations. The minimum was

TABLE 2

USE OF VISUAL MATERIALS BY NETWORK TELEVISION AND PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED EVENTS OF A MAJOR NEWS STORY REPORTED

	Visual Usage	Events Reported	Number of Events Occurring	Number of Programs	Average Length of Visuals
ABC-TV					
	High	62%	21	6	2:37
	Medium	52%	21	7	:59
	Low	67%	21	6	:34
	None	62%	13	3	--
CBS-TV					
	High	73%	15	5	5:11
	Medium	44%	16	5	3:12
	Low	72%	14	4	1:10
	None	94%	15	4	--
NBC-TV					
	High	65%	18	6	4:22
	Medium	90%	21	6	2:38
	Low	95%	21	6	1:35
	None	60%	15	4	--

TABLE 3

THE USE OF FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS BY INTERNAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS FOR PROMOTING THE ACCEPTANCE OF SOCIETAL GOALS IN A MATRIX AND NON MATRIX STRUCTURE

Values Image	Effective Functional Division	Degree of Values Acceptance	Number of Functions	Average Degree of Values Acceptance
Matrix				
Bldg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Non-Matrix				
Bldg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Total				
Bldg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

to study the extent to which the events were reported in each category. There were 21 events that occurred on the days of the six newscasts of high film usage, on the days of the seven newscasts of medium film usage, and on the days of the six newscasts of low film usage. The three programs not employing visuals were on days when 13 selected events occurred.

ABC's overall reporting average was 61 per cent. There is almost no difference between this figure and the percentage of events reported on newscasts employing high visual material content (62%) and no visual materials (62%). The percentage of events reported (52%) when film usage was medium was somewhat lower than the percentage (67%) when film usage was low.

The 14 CBS newscasts that employed film or VTR were also ranked in order of usage, then collapsed into high, medium, and low usage categories. (Table 2)

The number of events that occurred on the days of the CBS newscasts in each category was not as constant as that of ABC. However, for the purpose of this study, the difference was not considered relevant. On the dates of the five programs employing a high amount of visuals, 15 selected events occurred, while on the dates of medium usage newscasts, 16 events occurred. The four low visual usage programs were aired on dates when a total of 14 events happened and, during the four program days when no

it wisely the courage to which the studies were imposed in such category. There were 21 studies that concerned on the days of the air memoryes of film film design, on the days of the screen innovations or making film range, and on the days of the air memoryes of low film design. The short programs not employing classic music in days than it selected works concerned.

AND "A CRUCIAL INQUIRING DEVICES WAS OI LAY AWAY. There is almost no difference between film lovers and the percentage of movies inherited of memorable employing high visual essential devices (HOW and or visual materials 1029). The percentage of movies employing (TOO when film music was muting was noticeable lower than the percentage (STOO when film music was low.

The is CGS memoryes that employed film or YOU were also tested in order of music. Film collapsed into high medium, and low music employers. (TABLE 3)

The number of studies that concerned in the days of the CGS memoryes in each category was not as remarkable as that of AND. However, for the purpose of this study, the difference was not considered relevant. In the days of the film programs employing a high sense of viewing, 13 selected works concerned, while on the days of making range memoryes, 11 works concerned. The four low visual range programs were based on films that a total of 31 works happened and, taking the four programs days when no

visuals were employed, 15 events occurred.

CBS's overall reporting average was 61 per cent of the 90 events selected as the standard. The number of events occurring on the days of broadcasts totaled 60. The difference, 30 events, occurred on the four weekends that CBS had no newscasts scheduled. Only 43 per cent of these were reported.

The most striking reporting percentages of CBS were the low of 44 per cent of events reported with medium length of visuals employed and the high of 94 per cent when no visuals were used. This strongly suggests that CBS tended to give more complete coverage to the news when no visual aids were used. The categories of high usage (73% reported) and low usage (72% reported) were not considered too far out of line when compared to the overall reporting percentage of CBS.

NBC employed some form of visual materials on the Dominican crisis in 18 of the 22 scheduled newscasts over the 26-day period. (Table 2) Again the programs were listed in a rank order of visual usage, then collapsed into high, medium, and low usage categories. The number of events occurring in each category was fairly constant with 18 events on the dates of broadcast of the six programs of high visual content, and 21 events on the dates of the six newscasts of medium usage and the six newscasts of low usage categories. On the dates of the four programs where

visual was applied. It worked wonders.

Sam's overall reporting activity was it put them at the 40 percent mark in the activity. The number of events occurring on the first 40 percentile totaled 60. The difference, 20 events, occurred on the four weekends that had no prewarning activity. Only at one point did it issue were reported.

The most startling discrepancy of data was the low 20 to 44 per cent of events reported with medium length or visual warning and the high of 81 per cent when no visual were used. This strongly indicate that tended to give more realistic warnings if the same were visual also were used. The categorizing of this data (low reported and low usage (12% reported were not considered the 4er cent of time when compared to the overall reporting percentage of 16%.

NRC employed some form of visual warning on the evaluation details in 12 of the 20 scheduled exercises over the 27-day period. (TABLE 2) Sample the programs were limited in a very crude of visual usage. Then relinquished time high, medium, and the basic activities. The number of events occurring in each category was fairly consistent with 18 events on the basis of comparison of the six programs in high visual content. Low 21 events on the basis of the six necessarily of medium energy and the six warnings of low basic information. In the first of the four programs were

visuals were not used, a maximum of 15 events occurred.

NBC's overall reporting average was 80 per cent of the 90 events selected as the standard. The number of events occurring on the 22 broadcast days totaled 75. The difference, 15 events, occurred on the four Sundays in the 26-day period when NBC had no scheduled news programs. NBC reported 73 per cent of these on Monday evening newscasts.

The reporting percentages of NBC differ markedly. The suggestion that fewer events are covered when more visuals are used is supported when only the 18 newscasts employing visuals are considered. High visual usage programs reported 65 per cent of the events, the medium category reflected 90 per cent coverage of events, and those programs using few visual aids reported 95 per cent of the events.

The rising curve of percentage of events reported by NBC versus a decrease in film and VTR used would logically conclude with a high reporting percentage rate when no visuals were employed. This was not the case. The reporting percentage when no visuals were used was 60 per cent. This can be considered a basis for refuting the charge that NBC's use of visual materials has a negative relationship to the extent that the network offers its viewers coverage of a "top-interest" news story.

There was no unanimity of specific dates among the networks in any of the categories. As an example, NBC's

minimum main road, a minimum of 12 months construction.

IBM's overall production schedule was 30 new sites in the 80 months allotted to the standard. The manual of events mentioning on the 32 bridges/ high tunneled 72. The fulfillment, 12 months concealed in the door tunnels in the survey period when IBM had to withdrawal when portrayed. Not expected 72 per cent of times in monthly monitor schedule.

The regarding performance of IBM action re-density. The requirements that travel visible are measured when vehicle are used is supported then only 4% 12 commercial supplying vehicle are terminated. High vehicle usage difficulties resulted 63 per cent of the checks. The medium capacity reflected 30 per cent requirements of schedule and those problems making the vehicle risk resulted 23 per cent of the systems.

The added costs of necessary of events expected by IBM varied a difference in film and VTR used mobile facilitate problems with a high repository performance case when vehicle were employed. This was not the case. The expecting performance when no vehicle view used was 60 per cent. This was be considered a basis for criticism the observe that IBM's use of visual merchants has a negative relationship in the screen view the average viewer as vehicle corridor of a "stop-interrupt" case study.

There was no sensitivity of specific dress among the performs in any of the interviews. Do no sample. IBM's

highest use of visuals was on May 6, which in turn was grouped in the low usage category of CBS, while the highest usage program of CBS, May 19, was in the low usage category of NBC.

Days of the week within each category were studied and again there was no trend discernible among the networks. As an example, Wednesdays were the predominant days of the week in the high visuals categories of CBS and ABC, but Fridays were predominant days in the same category for NBC with no Wednesday programs included at all.

The individual segments of film or VTR used by each network were checked to determine to what extent each contributed to the coverage of the historical standard. The films were not available; however, the description logs and the scripts used were attached as part of the record. It was then decided, for purposes of this study, to classify the segments of visual materials into two categories: (1) those that directly pertained to the developed standard, and (2) those that did not.

Table 3 shows that in the 19 newscasts where ABC employed visual materials, there were 28 separate segments originating mostly from the United Nations in New York, from Washington, D. C., and from Santo Domingo. Of these, 64% were classified as not pertaining to the standard and included political interviews, Peace Corps publicity, and

TABLE 3

TELEVISION NETWORK NEWSFILM CONTENT AS IT CONTRIBUTED TO THE COVERAGE OF SELECTED EVENTS OF A MAJOR NEWS STORY

	Newsfilm Usage				
Television Networks	Contributing Segments	Noncontributing Segments	Number of Film Segments	Number of Programs Using Film	Film Segments Per Program
ABC-TV	36%	64%	28	19	1.5
CBS-TV	35%	65%	26	14	1.9
NBC-TV	43%	57%	32	18	1.8

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

editorial analysis of U. S. actions. Most of the segments in this category that originated in Santo Domingo were descriptive of a city at war, showing gun emplacements, street fighting, and interviews with young soldiers and Marines.

Of the 10 remaining segments of ABC film (36%), only four originated from Santo Domingo. Because of airline disruptions and other delays in shipment, the news reported by these four segments was delayed 24 to 96 hours.

CBS had 14 newscasts employing visuals comprised of 26 separate segments. Of these, 17 pieces (65%) were classified as not pertaining to the standard, and they reported the same type of events described earlier. Of the nine remaining segments (35%), six originated from Santo Domingo and reported selected events. These six segments were also delayed in shipment from 24 to 96 hours; however, Walter Cronkite reported three of the events on camera on the day they occurred and then used the redundant portion of film when it arrived.

NBC used 32 segments of film or VTR on 18 newscasts. Eighteen segments (57%) were classified as not pertaining to the standard and were concerned with many of the same topics described earlier. Of the 14 remaining segments (43%), seven originated from Santo Domingo and were aired on arrival in New York, 24 to 72 hours after the reported event occurred.

The networks differed in their use of news film that originated in Santo Domingo and was delayed in shipment to New York. CBS tended to be redundant by reporting news events on the day they occurred and then airing the delayed newsfilm when it arrived. The other two networks appeared to delay reporting the event until the film arrived, even if the delay was as much as 72 hours.

Finally, the number of newscasts that reported all the events of the day, yet still employed visuals, is considered pertinent to this study. NBC led the three networks with ten newscasts that reported 100 per cent of the events assisted by visuals; second was CBS with five newscasts; and last, ABC with one.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

In the past two decades, television has demonstrated a remarkable expansion until today there are over 75 million receivers in the United States. Paralleling the growth of the industry has been the growth and maturation of television news.

Studies cited earlier have indicated the growing popularity of television news as a primary source of information for a significant segment of the public, challenging the traditional role of the newspaper. Other studies have compared the credibility of the two media, the total content of the news, and, separately, content analysis of each medium. However, little research has been published which addresses itself to the extent of coverage given a major news event by television in relation to that given by the printed media.

In addition, various leaders of the media have accused television of failing to fully report major news in deference to the use of visual materials. Again, little if any research has been published to give evidence to support or deny these accusations.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the past two chapters, we have discussed a reasonable approach toward study that has to do with airline involvement in the British economy. Particularly the growth of the industry has been the growth and deterioration of British power.

Outside other factors have influenced the growth popularity of nationalism such as a primary source of information for a standpoint regard of the public. Nationalizing the industry gave air the economy. Other reasons have dominated the possibility of the the public, the total economy of the country, and, consequently, national analysis of such matter. However, little consideration has been published which substantiate claims by the opinion of journalists given a major case study by information in relation to that given by the primary media.

In addition, various lengths of the media have accepted principles of failing to fully report major case in differences in the use of viewed material. Again, little if any comments has been published to give evidence to support or deny these assertions.

This study was addressed to these two basic problems: (1) the relative extent of coverage given a major news story by network television and by the front pages of major newspapers; and (2) the relationship between the use of visual materials on television and the extent of coverage it gives a major news story.

The method selected as an approach to the problems was content analysis of three major daily newspapers--The New York Times, Washington Post, and Chicago Tribune--and the three network television evening newscasts. The selected event, for which a historical standard was developed for use in comparing the media, was the 1965 Dominican crisis.

Some of the defects recognized in the method included (1) the lack of network consistency, in 1965, in the length and frequency of newscasts offered each week, (2) the lack of organized records maintained by ABC-TV, and (3) the arbitrary selection of the events used as the historical standard.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies, however, certain results presented by this study are considered significant enough to warrant replication using a different and more recent major news event as the comparison standard.

One conclusion drawn from the results obtained by the content analysis of the three newspapers is that a definite consensus of news judgment is indicated. The

slightly higher percentage of items carried by the Times could be attributed to the conservative-headlined, eight-column, minimum-photo format of that newspaper's front page. In addition the Times was represented on-scene in Santo Domingo by a staff of two (sometimes three) correspondents while the other two newspapers had one correspondent each.

This consensus of news judgment displayed by the newspapers is lacking among the television networks. The main implication of these data is that the length of the newscast is the prime factor in the extent to which a news event is covered. Of lesser importance is the frequency of newscasts offered each week. NBC, with six half-hour programs per week, surpassed ABC in percentage of events reported in its seven 15-minute programs per week. The low overall average of events reported by CBS appears related more to the lack of weekend newscasts than to the content offered in the 30-minute Walter Cronkite program. The data support the arguments offered by television newsmen for a minimum of a 30-minute network newscast seven nights a week. (The three networks now offer this length and frequency of newscast.)

A comparison of the broadcast and printed media in the extent to which the Dominican crisis was reported points to a definite superiority of the newspapers' front pages over both CBS and ABC newscasts. This difference is

although their percentage of time varied by the times could be attributed to the management-initiated, algorithm, stimulus-driven nature of that management's process. In addition the things the respondents do-alone do there tended by a factor of two (attention span) coordinate-positive while the other two complexity and non overmanagement work.

This commonness of some behavior displayed by the managers is striking, among the following observations. The main implication of these data is that the length of the workday is the prime factor in the ability to watch a news event in progress. Of lesser importance is the frequency of interruptions each week. 000, with six half-hour segments per week, appeared not to particularly of actions reported in the seven 15-minute segments per week. The low overall average of actions reported by CEO appears related more to the lack of managerial commitments than to the content offered in the 30-minute daily learning program. The data suggest the managerial difference by relevation measures for a minimum of a 30-minute uninterrupted segment during a week. (The issue interrupts our office that leads and frequency of management.)

A comparison of the constituent and printed media in the manner in which the institutional crisis was reported points to a definite superiority of the newspapers' time pieces over both CNN and ABC newscasts. This difference is

attributed basically to the length of the ABC newscasts and the frequency of those offered by CBS. There is one other factor to be considered, however, in judging network coverage--the use of visual materials.

ABC employed the shortest length of visual materials, averaging slightly more than one minute in the 19 programs in which film or VTR was used. This could be considered obvious in that ABC's 15-minute format was half that of the other networks. However, even a proportionate comparison shows ABC using slightly less visuals than NBC, with an average of three minutes, and CBS, with an average of three and a half minutes per half-hour program.

There was no apparent relationship between the use of visual materials by ABC and the extent of coverage given the Dominican crisis. The overall percentage of events reported (61%) is equal to the percentage reported in the 19 programs employing visuals (61%) and to the 62 per cent reporting average of the three programs without visuals.

The film length and number of segments used by ABC in each program were restricted by the 15-minute time limitation of the newscast. However, the fact that only 36 per cent of the film employed contributed directly to reporting the events of the standard is considered noteworthy, since it implies the need for the news program's anchorman, Peter Jennings or Bob Young, to report the major events occurring that day.

additional availability in the levels of the two numerator and the frequency of those offered by each. There is more other factor to be considered, however, in judging usefulness—the use of visual materials.

Not surprisingly the numerator leader of visual materials, averaging nineteen more than the average in the 19 programs in which this or its was used. This should be considered without in view the "Sesame Street" which was only that of the other numerators. However, even a preponderance operations alone did not solely activity have towards this end, with an average of three and a half activity per half-hour program.

There was no apparent relationship between the use of visual materials by kid and the number of programs given the Sesamian crisis. The overall percentage of average reported (42%) is equal to the percentage reported in the 19 programs employing visuals (42%) and in the 21 not reporting average usage of the three programs without visuals.

The site visits and analysis of materials used by the 14 main programs were conducted by the 12-member team limitations of the evaluation. However, the fact that only 24 per cent of the 1969 employee questionnaire respondents reported the average of the standard is commendable enough worthy, since it implies the need for the same programs' effectiveness. Final evaluation of the issues, we report the major areas according this day.

CBS's "Walter Cronkite and the News" used more film and video tape recordings per program, both in length of time and points of origin, than either of the other network newscasts. However, only 35 per cent of the segments of film used contributed to reporting the 90 selected events. Although not systematically analyzed, the author's impression when performing the content analysis was that it appeared Cronkite gave a shorter introduction to the visuals on newscasts in the high and medium visual usage categories than to those in the low usage category. Thus, in the high usage category, the various points of origin, rather than the on-camera reporter, succeeded in reporting 73 per cent of the standard. In the medium usage category, an average of more than three minutes of film per program, Cronkite's introductions still appeared to be brief and the segments of film used had fewer points of origin. Thus, coverage in this category reflected only 44 per cent of the selected events. As the use of visuals decreased, leaving more time for on-camera reporting, Cronkite appeared to give longer introductions. For example, on May 17, a newscast, employing no visual materials, all events were reported that occurred that day including two events that were re-reported the following day when the film arrived from Santo Domingo. The next newscast, May 18, was in the high visual category and only 50 per cent of the events were reported, although a minute segment of the film dealt

with the two events reported 24 hours earlier. Only at CBS did this redundancy of reporting occur. The other network editors let the film report the news when it arrived, even if it was delayed 72 hours enroute.

Considering his on-camera reporting, it appeared that with more time available, Cronkite reported more of the day's events; thus the percentage of events reported rose to a 72 per cent average in the low visuals category and 94 per cent when no visuals were employed.

To understand the results obtained from the analysis of NBC, it is first necessary to isolate the 18 Huntley-Brinkley newscasts from the four "Saturday News Index" programs. As stated in Chapter III, 18 NBC newscasts used visuals. Of these, 17 were "The Huntley-Brinkley Report" while three of the four newscasts that employed no visual materials were offered on Saturdays. Turning to the percentage of selected events reported without regard to the use of visuals, Chet Huntley, normally the narrator for the Dominican crisis news, averaged 85 per cent while the four Saturday newscasts, employing a reduced staff, reported only 66 per cent of the events that occurred.

In looking at the relationship between the use of visuals and the coverage of events by NBC, the most noticeable trend is the increasing percentage of events reported as the length of visuals employed decreased. In contrast to Cronkite of CBS, it appeared that Chet Huntley of NBC

that the Top events involved 11 Boeing Bellins. Only 11 the 11 film technology of producing video. The video memory motion in the film effect for some film is evolved, when it is was changing 23 frame rateness.

Considering the hardware requirtion, it appeared that with more time available. Tracking remained more of the day's events from the perspection of memory requires some in a 72 pel. high display in the low fidelity display and 96 pel onto them so ylaoik work requires.

To conclusion the results obtained from the analysis of DMC, it is first necessary to notice the 12 Bowling-Brightly measures from the time "Bowling and Lunar" programs. As stated in Chapter III, 12 the measures used visually. Of course, 0 meas "the Bowling-Brightly Moore" while those of the lunar measures that employed no visual measures were utilized in hardware. Trending in the performance of motivated events required without leading to the use of visually. Our Quality, namely the measure for the Bowlsbend visual case, resulted 85 per cent while the lunar Brightly measures, employing a tracked event, requested only 65 per cent of the right time measures.

In trying to see relationship between the use of visually and the movement of monkey by Bow, the most noticeable trend is the increasing percentage of trends requested as the length of visually motions increased. In compared to Grandin of DMC, it measured that the Bowling of DMC

included as many items of importance in his script as time would allow, letting the film segments stand on their own or act as a supplement. Of the 32 film segments employed by NBC, the 43 per cent that contributed to coverage of the standard is a figure only slightly higher than the other two networks.

As less visuals were used by NBC, more of the daily events were reported until reaching the no-visual-usage-reporting percentage (60%). An explanation may be related to the fact that three of the four newscasts in this category were programmed on Saturday.

In summary, evidence has been introduced that bears on the two problems stated in Chapter I. First, on the average, a front page of a major daily newspaper in 1965 offered its reader a greater percentage of the items of importance within a major international news story than did the evening network television newscasts. Studying the television networks individually, the evidence strongly suggests the need for a minimum half-hour newscast seven nights a week, since the lowest reporting networks had as possible drawbacks less frequent (CBS) or shorter (ABC) newscasts than NBC.

Second, a negative relationship is indicated between the use of visual materials and the coverage of news events by at least two of the three television networks, CBS and NBC.

More important, however, is the implied role of visual materials suggested by the evidence. Does television news use visual materials to report the major developments of a news story or are such materials more supplementary in content? The evidence introduced (Table 3) categorizes 57-65 per cent of the film segments employed by the networks as non-contributory to the coverage of the selected standard. Obviously the events selected for the standard were not the only major daily events. However, in content, this non-contributory film was for the most part only tangential to major events, regardless of selection criteria.

The implications left by this study deserve closer attention by other researchers through replication, especially in view of today's expanded news coverage by the three networks. Also of interest would be a study of the redundancy of the news reported when film is delayed in shipment such as the delays incurred in the arrival of filmed reports from Vietnam. Are the events of a news story reported on-camera on the day they occur or are the reports delayed until the film arrives? In news stories involving military actions, does the film contribute to the development of the story or is it "excitement" film used only for the film's sake? As the role of television news expands, these and related questions deserve the empirical approach of research.

more important. However, if the initial role of visual materials supported by the resources, they intimidate them use visual materials to signal the major developments of a news story or are such materials more unnecessary in context? The problem intensifies (with 3[illegible] newspapers 81-92 per cent of the film segments supplied by the networks as non-contributory to the decision of the national standard. Obviously the criteria followed for the analysis were not the only major daily stories. However, in contrast, this non-contributory film was for the most part only tangential to major events. Implications of selection criteria.

The implications lack by this study ensure closer attention by media researchers through replication. Especially in view of today's economic news networks by the three networks. Also of interest would be a study of the endurance of the news reporting when film is lacking in subjects such as the energy crisis is the arrival of filmed reports from studies. But the events of a week story reported correspondents on the day they occur or are the reports delayed until the film arrives. In news stories involving military matters, does the film contribute to the development of the story or is it "sensational" film used only for the film's sake? At the time of television news programs, there are critical questions concerning the editorial approach of networks.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

WORKSHEETS AND 90 MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST

Date: Saturday, April 24, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Military coup attempted in Santo Domingo
B. Coup sponsored by supporters of Juan Bosch
C. Reid declares coup suppressed
D. Brief Dominican history since Bosch overthrow in 1963

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune*	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	x	x	--	x	x	x
C	x	x	--	x	x	--
D	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				0	0	0

*Used on inside pages

Date: Sunday, April 25, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Government of Donald Reid Cabral toppled by military coup
B. New junta splits over return of Bosch
C. Jose Rafael Molina Urena proclaimed acting President by pro-Bosch faction
D. Pro and anti-Bosch leaders identified
E. Dominican Air Force planes strafe city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	--	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	--
C	--	x	x	--	--	--
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
E	--	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				0	0	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Appendix C

Workshop Log on Issue Items of Interest

Date: Saturday, April 21, 1991

Major Items of Concern:

A. Military base closings in Santa Rosalia
B. Stop equipment by suppliers at Cuan Island
C. Field Solution Corp. suspended
D. Intel Developing Security alarm board manufacture in 1991

Item	Votes					
	Time	Time	Tailors*	Mar-77	Dec-77	Dec-77
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	--	x	--	x	x	x
C	x	x	--	x	x	--
D	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time remaining by 77 vacuis				2	2	2

*Used on Lewis Lynch

Date: Sunday, April 22, 1991

Major Items of Interest:

A. Conversion of Canada Sala General hospital by military coup
B. Sea lions spills over rescue in Cuan
C. Jose Tabal Bolin Otma postponed during President by purchase Decision
D. Fro and multi-cast leakage investigated
E. Lowering air from plane crash site

Item	Votes					
	Time	Time	Tailors	Mar-77	Dec-77	Dec-77
A	x	x	x	--	--	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	--
C	--	x	x	--	--	--
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
E	--	x	x	x	x	x
Time remaining by 77 vacuis				2	2	2

Motto: "x" indicates item covered

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Monday, April 26, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. U. S. decision to evacuate U. S. nationals from Santo Domingo
B. Rebels (pro-Bosch faction) distribute arms to citizens
C. Further strafing of city by Dominican aircraft
D. U. S. Navy amphibious task force, with embarked Marines, standing by

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	--	--
B	x	x	x	--	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:40	0	0

Date: Tuesday, April 27, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Dominican revolt fails as pro-Bosch leaders surrender
B. U. S. Navy evacuates U. S. citizens
C. Interim junta to be formed by loyalist military
D. Recap of rebellion

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	x	x	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:40	:28	1:00

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX 3 (continued)

Date: Monday, April 26, 1976

Major items of interest:
1. U. S. decision to withdraw U. S. military from Saigon
2. Ford/Reagan (pre-Ohio) television appearances
3. Carter campaign at rally by Pennsylvania aircraft
4. U. S. Navy engineers take Koon, with remaining marines, evacuation
5. Ford campaign

Item	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	—	—
B	x	x	x	—	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	—	x
Time commanded by TV stories				160	0	0

Date: Tuesday, April 27, 1976

Major items of interest:
1. Declining credit cards as pre-cursor leading economist
2. U. S. Navy maneuvers U. S. citizens
3. Inside jets to be closed by Japanese military
4. Swing of schedule

Item	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	—	x	x
D	x	x	x	—	x	x
Time commanded by TV stories				140	150	1190

NOTE: "A" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Wednesday, April 28, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Rebels reorganize and hold downtown Santo Domingo
B. 400 U. S. Marines land in Santo Domingo
C. Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) convenes in Washington, D. C.
D. President Johnson addresses U. S. public via radio and television giving U. S. position

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				0	:56	0

Date: Thursday, April 29, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. 2,500 U. S. Army troops land in Santo Domingo
B. Rebels fire on U. S. Embassy
C. OAS resolution passed calling for cease-fire and establishment of a security zone
D. First indication of Communist activity in rebel forces

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				3:55	2:14	1:30

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Advanced & Conditional

Date: Wednesday, April 16, 1980

Notes: Items of interest:

A. Tensile properties and hole deformation basic design
B. 100 N. m. Tolerance limit in lower direction
C. Consult of the equivalence of Brazilian Bureau (OPAI) conference in Washington, D. C.
D. Structural journal software N. S. yields six radio and television giving U. S. yields

Items	Sector					
	Tiana	Ford	Tyldum	Aut-Cy	Bac-Cy	Com-Cy
A	x	x	x	—	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	—	x	x
Item reviewed by 77 stands				0	100	0

Date: Thursday, April 17, 1980

Notes: Items of interest:

A. 2,320 N. S. Very house land in Delta Foreign
B. Tensile class on U. S. Company
C. Use Pendleton period utility for wear-tire and assemblymember of a security area
D. Bills legislator of commercial activity in annual Dorsey

Items	Sector					
	Tiana	Ford	Tyldum	Aut-Cy	Bac-Cy	Com-Cy
A	x	x	x	—	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	—	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Item reviewed by 77 stands				3.33	3.14	1.50

Note: "x" indicates item reviewed

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Friday, April 30, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Cease-fire agreement signed in Santo Domingo
B. Cease-fire agreement ignored by rebel faction
C. First U. S. casualties reported
D. President Johnson's second address to U. S. public

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV*	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x		x	--
B	x	x	x		x	--
C	x	x	x		x	--
D	x	x	x		x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals					3:34	2:55

*Records not available

Date: Saturday, May 1, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. 2,000 more U. S. troops sent to Santo Domingo
B. OAS sends five-man peace mission to Santo Domingo
C. Marines secure International Safety Zone (ISZ) in Santo Domingo
D. President Johnson stresses humanitarian aspects of U. S. intervention

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV*	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x		x	x
B	x	x	x		x	--
C	x	x	x		x	--
D	x	x	x		--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals					2:30	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

*Records not available

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

Date: Friday, April 10, 1992

Major Items of Interest:
A. Observation satellite signal in deep space
B. Great-Eye equipment lowered by robot tether
C. Tether to Z. Gravitrone completed
D. Annaldorf-Tomsko's Central Station go to G. A. public

Items	Audio				
	Times	Zero	Tatlow	Sub-ctr	Ctr-TV
A	x	x	x	x	--
B	x	x	--	x	--
C	x	x	x	x	--
D	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				31:34	1:27

*Recorder not available

Date: Saturday, May 1, 1992

Major Items of Interest:
A. E.EVA mode U, B. Lunar surf to Gamma Quadrant
B. Man audio fly-away cable attach to Radio Lunaqua
C. Machine module interplanetary safety zone (IZS) in zero Gravity.
D. President Jackson arrives Annaldorfian expects of D. E. Schwarzschild

Items	Audio				
	Times	Zero	Tatlow	Sub-ctr	Ctr-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	--
C	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				31:30	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

*Recorder not available

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Sunday, May 2, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. President Johnson charges Communist control
B. Last of U. S. troop buildup moves into Santo Domingo
C. OAS team establishes second cease-fire agreement
D. Special Presidential envoy, John B. Martin, arrives in Santo Domingo

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV*	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x		x	x
B	x	x	x		x	--
C	x	x	x		x	--
D	x	--	--		x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals					0	0

*Records not available

Date: Monday, May 3, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. OAS Inter-American Peace Force sought by U. S.
B. USSR charges U. S. of charter violation in UN Security Council
C. President Johnson restates Communist charges and calls for effective peace prior to U. S. withdrawal
D. Supply corridor link-up effected by Marines and Army

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	--	x	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	--
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:17	2:22	3:35

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

PATROLS 2 (continued)

Date: Monday, May 2, 1966

Major items of Interest:
A. President Johnson charges Communist aggressor
B. Last of U. S. crude helicopter movies into Dominican Republic
C. Lyndon Johnson meeting with Japanese diplomats
D. Special Presidential envoy, John H. Martin, arrives in Santo Domingo

Items	Patrols				
	Times	Four	Fifteen	Sec-Fr	Sep-Fr
A	X	X	X	X	X
B	X	X	X	X	--
C	X	X	X	X	--
D	X	--	--	X	--
Time covered by FP visits				0	0

Records not available

Date: Monday, May 2, 1966

Major items of Interest:
A. Pan-Intra-American Peace Force merges by U. S.
B. Ugly change V. S. of Martin visitation in OAS Security Council
C. President Johnson meeting Communist charges and calls for effective peace probe by U. S. nationals
D. Supply operation lick-up effected by Marines and Army

Items	Patrols				
	Times	Four	Fifteen	Sec-Fr	Sep-Fr
A	X	X	--	X	--
B	X	X	X	X	X
C	X	X	X	X	--
D	X	X	X	X	X
Time covered by FP visits			1:17	3:23	3:15

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Rebels name Col. Caamano as "Constitutional President"
B. ISZ expanded four blocks by Marines

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	--	x	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:00	5:29	5:40

Date: Wednesday, May 5, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. OAS approves IAPF
B. Another cease-fire agreed to by all factions
C. U. S. releases names of 58 alleged Communists involved in rebel cause
D. U. S. Marine captured by rebels

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:45	2:51	4:10

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

EXERCISE 1 (Continued)

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 1970

Which items at Lunchtime:

A. Apple juice (oz) (Answer as "Nonalcoholic Beverage"

B. Egg sandwich (how many) or burger

Items	Hours					
	Noon	Noon	Midnight	3AM-4P	3PM-4P	6PM-7P
A	X	X	X	X	X	X
B	X	—	X	—	—	—
Time consumed by TV viewers				1400	1430	1510

Date: Wednesday, May 5, 1970

Which items of lunchtime:

A. Oat supreme soup

B. Sandwich (specify) served on or off menu

C. 0, 8, fifteen cents of 12 flavors (including involved in total count)

D. 0, 8, medium napkins or plates

Items	Hours					
	Noon	Noon	Midnight	4PM-5P	6PM-7P	8PM-9P
A	X	X	X	X	X	X
B	X	X	X	X	X	X
C	X	X	X	—	X	X
D	X	X	X	X	X	X
Time consumed by TV viewers				1345	1420	1510

NOTE: "X" indicates item consumed

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Thursday, May 6, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Four Marines killed in rebel area when medical convoy makes wrong turn
B. Two U. S. news correspondents wounded by Marines at Santo Domingo checkpoint
C. Bosch (from San Juan) charges U. S. complicity in loyalist air attacks on Santo Domingo

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	--	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:53	5:37	2:10

Date: Friday, May 7, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Five-man civilian-military loyalist junta headed by Brig. Gen. Imbert replaces three-man junta
B. OAS advances plan of three-man OAS trusteeship
C. OAS hears report from returned five-man peace mission

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	--
B	x	x	--	x	x	--
C	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:00	3:52	2:00

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Thursday, May 6, 1943

Major Items of Interest:

A. Four-engine bomber in front area with four machine guns, carry bombs across lines

B. Two U. S. Army corps-observers wounded by Germans at Zaro Dorlego airfield

C. Bomb (from bus area) dropped in A. completely in Imperial air service on Zirdo Mondego

Item	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	—	—	—	—	—
Times mentioned by TV stations				9x17	3x17	1x10

Date: Friday, May 7, 1943

Major Items of Interest:

A. Five-man utility-military helicopter Juvia based by Brig. Gen. Robert Carlson Stevenson Jones

B. Gas shortage plan of Stevenson GAA strategically

C. Gas bomb report from retreated Stevenson peace mission

Item	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	—
B	x	x	—	x	x	—
C	x	x	—	—	—	—
Times mentioned by TV stations				3x00	3x33	1x00

NOTE: "x" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Saturday, May 8, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Rebels charge new loyalist junta illegal
B. With cease-fire in effect, one Marine killed and three Army troops wounded
C. Two hundred rebels surrender weapons
D. U. S. expresses opposition to both far right and far left governments for Dominican Republic and hope for OAS taking active role in new government formation

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	--	x	x	x
C	--	--	x	--	--	--
D	x	--	--	x	x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:31	0	0

Date: Sunday, May 9, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Imbert dismisses eight loyalist officers as conciliatory move
B. Three Navy men captured by rebels
C. Marines deploy 105 mm. howitzers aimed at city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	--	--
B	--	x	x	--	x	--
C	x	--	--	--	--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:49	0	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX C (continued)

Date: Saturday, May 8, 1976

Major Items of Interest:

A. Hourly station now inoperable (Hobart)
B. Wind measurements in error. Our marine sites and Tiree ARG stopped working!
C. Two hundred results unavailable weekend
D. 8, 8, experience opportunity to look at sky but no left overnights for beginning September and hope for the taking motive role is any qualitative correction

Item	Tests					
	Times	Mono	Stereo	ARC-TV	BBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	—	x	x
B	x	x	—	x	x	x
C	—	—	x	—	—	—
D	x	—	—	x	x	—
Item connected by TV signals				131	0	0

Date: Sunday, May 9, 1976

Major Items of Interest:

A. Hobart finally claimed night (qualify situated on oscillatory zone
B. Tiree Mono has replaced by Cobra
C. Marines depth: 101 m. Instrumentation stand or city

Item	Tests					
	Times	Mono	Stereo	ARC-TV	BBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	—	—
B	—	x	x	—	x	—
C	x	—	—	—	—	x
Item connected by TV signals				144	0	0

NOTE: "0" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Monday, May 10, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Brig. Gen. Wessin agrees to resign and depart Dominican Republic
B. Wessin retracts resignation decision
C. OAS votes to extend mandate of Peace Commission

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	--	x
C	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:53	3:52	3:50

Date: Tuesday, May 11, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Presidential envoy Martin meets with Caamano
B. U. S. now advocates coalition government
C. U. S. opposes UN resolution as prejudiced to OAS authority

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	--	x	x	x	x
B	x	--	--	--	--	x
C	--	x	--	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:12	2:11	4:20

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Appendix 2 (continued)

Date: Monday, May 10, 1969

Major Items of Interest:
A. Prof. Cam. Wheeler agrees to design and compare Qualifiers Employed
B. Beaver Industrial Development decision
C. EPA votes to review Bacteria of Water Consultation

Item	Media					
	Time	Post	Tri-Town	Abc-TV	Wbc-TV	Cbs-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	—	x
C	x	x	—	—	—	—
Time commanded by TV visuals				432	1:52	2:30

Date: Tuesday, May 11, 1969

Major Items of Interest:
A. Presidential advoy Marine moves with Congress
B. U. S. now advertising Coalition Jovi-Times
C. U. S. opposes UN treaties be prejudiced to DMZ authority

Item	Media					
	Time	Post	Tri-Town	Abc-TV	Wbc-TV	Cbs-TV
A	x	—	x	x	x	x
B	x	—	—	—	—	x
C	—	x	—	—	x	x
Time commanded by TV visuals				1:12	2:11	4:20

Notes: "x" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Wednesday, May 12, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. OAS votes to postpone Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janerio, Dominican crisis given as reason
B. OAS mediators meet with both factions in Santo Domingo for settlement negotiation
C. U. S. Embassy registers official complaint with rebels on cease-fire violations

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	--	x	--	--	--	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	--
C	x	--	x	--	x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:33	3:11	5:15

Date: Thursday, May 13, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Loyalist aircraft strafe rebel-held Radio Santo Domingo
B. Wild shots from strafing aircraft hit near U. S. Embassy
C. Major loyalist/rebel clash in north sector of city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	--	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:30	2:06	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Interview 2 (continued)

Date: Tuesday, Nov 12, 1968

Major items of discussion
A. Use rules in practice (Pirates' conference in Los Angeles. Problem certain movie is rented
B. Use monitors and high lock facilities in house (Problem too well known superficial.
C. 8. 8. Hammer interview editorial complaint with refusal on cease-film viewings

Items	Media					
	Films	Vcr	Tv/Video	Mic-Tv	Mic-Tv	Com-Tv
A	—	x	—	—	—	—
B	x	x	x	x	x	—
C	x	—	x	—	x	—
Time consumed by TV viewing				1:15	7:11	0:18

Date: Thursday, Aug 22, 1968

Major items of discussion:
A. Superior interest across (equipment) Radio Sound problems
B. With above from marketing alternate bit meet C. 8. Hammer
C. Major lost/illegal crews in movie events of city

Items	Media					
	Films	Vcr	Tv/Video	Mic-Tv	Mic-Tv	Com-Tv
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	—	x	—	x	x
Time consumed by TV viewing				1:32	0:00	0

Note: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Friday, May 14, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. UN dispatches fact-finding mission to Santo Domingo
B. Loyalist ground forces launch all-out attack on Radio Santo Domingo
C. Honduran troops arrive as first augmentation of IAPF

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	x	--	x	x	x	--
C	--	--	x	x	x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:30	3:45	2:30

Date: Saturday, May 15, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. Loyalist/rebel clash in northern sector of city grows to major proportions
B. OAS issues official call to both sides to restore truce
C. Pacifist groups present demand in Washington for U. S. withdrawal

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune*	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	x	--	--	--	--	--
C	--	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:32	0	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

* Used on inside pages

Interview I (continued)

Date: Friday, May 13, 1966

Major Items of Interest:

A. UN discussions (tri-lateral) relating to Berlin Question
B. Loyalist second house crash Air-Gual attack on radio Radio Swakopmund
C. Mounting crowds arrive as first supporters of IAI

Items	Media				
	Times	Post	Evening	Sec-TV	Mid-TV	Dou-TV
A	X	X	--	X	X	X
B	X	--	X	X	X	--
C	--	--	X	X	X	--
Time commenced by TV visuals				9:30	11:45	2:30

Date: Saturday, May 14, 1966

Major Items of Interest:

A. Loyalist/rebel clash in northern Swakop, 21 July arrive to major proportions
B. CAS issues official call to Gord Ether to restore order
C. Pacific people present demand to Washington for U. S. withdrawal

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Evening*	Sec-TV	Mid-TV	Dou-TV
A	X	X	--	X	X	X
B	X	--	--	--	--	--
C	--	X	--	--	--	--
Time commenced by TV visuals				9:32	0	0

Note: "X" indicates item reported

* Used as inside story

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Sunday, May 16, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. McGeorge Bundy and Thomas Mann arrive in Santo Domingo as part of a four-man Presidential peace team
B. Imbert urged to resign by U. S. and refuses
C. Heavy fighting continues with rebel charges of U. S. assistance to loyalists

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	--	x	--
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:01	0	0

Date: Monday, May 17, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. U. S. negotiators and Caamano agree on Guzman as coalition leader
B. Imbert opposes Guzman and again refuses to resign
C. U. S. offers command of U. S. forces in Dominican Republic to OAS as part of IAPF
D. Imbert defies OAS plea for cease-fire in north sector of city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	--	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	--	x	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:56	2:56	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Issue: Monday, Jan 14, 1969

Major items of interest:

1. Economic study and Thomas Ann wants to change meetings on year at a summer functional beach town
2. Indent moved to vision by 2, 8, and reform
3. Every digitize questions with verbal observed at 9, 24 assistance to logistics

Item	Votes					
	Elmer	Ewat	Dickson	Adc-Tr	Ibc-Tr	Cdg-Tr
1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	X	X	X	—	X	—
3	X	X	X	X	X	X
Item carried by TV vision				1/3	3	2

Issue: Monday, May 17, 1971

Major items of interest:

1. 2, 3, questions and Jamaica agree on summer as meetings leader
2. Indent approve minute and again refuses to change
3. 4, 6, action changed of 7, 8, review in conclusion regulate to use as part of IAFT
4. Indent battle Cdg plan for commission to hold monthly at city

Item	Votes					
	Vidon	Ewat	Vrijdom	Adc-Tr	Ibc-Tr	Cdg-Tr
1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	X	X	X	—	X	X
3	X	X	X	—	X	X
4	—	X	X	—	X	X
Item carried by TV vision				1/2	3/4	X

NOTE: "X" indicates item carried

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Tuesday, May 18, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. OAS told U. S. favors broad-based civilian-controlled coalition
B. UN cease-fire plan recommended, rebels accept, Imbert opposes

Items	Media					
	Times*	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV**	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	--	x	--		x	--
B	--	--	x		x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals					2:30	3:10

*Used on inside pages
**No records available

Date: Wednesday, May 19, 1965

Major Items of Interest:
A. OAS peace commission charges UN committee with obstructing attempts for peace
B. Imbert forces win major victory in north sector fighting
C. Both factions agree to UN-sponsored truce

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:19	1:35	6:30

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Appendix 1 (continued)

Dates Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Major items of interest:

A. Did Bob & M. Smoke Pipe-Dream utilitarianism
   qualition

B. Do Dave-Ellis plan tomorrow, Vanita Brown, Tommy
   Cypress

Items	Ratios				
	Flows*	Pvt	Pilots	Soc-Ty**	Comm-Ty
A	—	x	—	x	—
B	—	—	x	x	x
Time covered by TV stations				1:30	3:10

*Used on Inside pages
**No records available

Date: Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Major items of interest:

A. Did Dave consultation replying on numbering with
   constructed estimate for pilots

B. Inherit Bolivia was major airport in South America
   flooding

C. Bob's Entities Bolus is Bo-Wednesday issue

Items	Ratios				
	Flows	Pvt	Pilots	Soc-Ty	Com-Ty
A	x	x	x	—	x
B	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x
Time covered by TV stations				1:10	1:15	4:50

Note: "x" indicates item covered

APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CRISIS

What factors contributed to the political upheaval of a country designed to be a "showcase of democracy"?[1] The Dominican Republic survived 31 years under a merciless dictatorship only to pass through four changes of government in the four-year period following the dictator's assassination. Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was assassinated in May 1961 and his family forced to leave soon thereafter. By 1962, under their new democratic election system, the citizens of the Dominican Republic elected Dr. Juan Bosch as President. Anticipating immediate stability, the people of this potentially wealthy country were soon disappointed. Rumors of growing Communist influences on their poet-novelist President further agitated the situation. After nine months as President, Dr. Bosch was removed by the military hierarchy and replaced by a civilian triumvirate. The membership of the triumvirate changed constantly but in 1964 one figure

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[1]Tad Szulc, 30 Days in May: A Dominican Diary, p. 106.

Appendix II

CONDITIONS OF ARMY VIOLENCE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CRISIS

Most factors contributed to the political upheaval of a country analyzed to be a "showcase of democracy"[1] The Dominican Republic survived 31 years under a merciless dictatorship only to pass through four changes of government in the four-year period following the dictator's assassination. Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was assassinated in May 1961 and his family expected to leave soon thereafter. By 1963, under their new democratic election system, the citizens of the Dominican Republic elected Dr. Juan Bosch as President. Notwithstanding immediate stability, the people of this potentially wealthy country were soon disappointed. Bosch's of growing Communist influence on their post-royalist President further agitated the situation. Army rule ensued as President, Dr. Bosch was removed by the military hierarchy and replaced by a civilian triumvirate. The membership of the triumvirate changed constantly but it like one figure

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[1] Ted Szulc, 20 Days in Spring: A Dominican Diary, p. 108.

appeared to dominate, Donald Reid Cabral. Reid, an experienced economist, attempted to bring stability to his country through a financial austerity program and agrarian development. Given time, the program might have succeeded but time was running out.

A second factor to consider is the military, many of whom were holdovers from the Trujillo regime. Some of the senior colonels and generals resented Reid for curtailing certain unwarranted special privileges they had enjoyed and for attempting to end the Trujillo-inspired traditional corruption of the Dominican armed services.[2] The junior officers, who perhaps only tacitly accepted the overthrow of Juan Bosch, now entertained second thoughts on the political course of their country. This led to conspiracies to return the deposed President.

Add to this ferment a nine-month drought in Santo Domingo, a city of nearly 400,000 people, and you have the situation that existed on April 24, 1965.

It was a Saturday and in the late morning a small commercial radio station broadcast a bulletin announcing a revolution and the overthrow of President Donald Reid Cabral. That first announcement was inaccurate and premature but within hours civilian and military rebels captured Radio Santo Domingo, the official Government radio-

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[2] *Ibid.*, p. 4.

appeared to doubtful, Romulo Betancourt. Until, an experienced economist, attempted to bring stability to his country through a financial stabilizing program and systematic development. Given time, the economic plight been accomplished but time was running out.

A second factor to consider is the military, many of whom were included from the Trujillo regime. Some of the earlier coloniels and generals remained loyal for civilian control dominated special privileges they had enjoyed and for attempting to end the Trujillo-inspired traditional corruption of the Dominican armed services.[1] The junior officers, who perhaps only recently accepted the overthrow of Juan Bosch, had unfortunately played Communism in the political course of their country. This led to complications to return the imposed President.

And to this Balaguer a three-month amnesty in Santo Domingo, a city of nearly 100,000 people, and you have the alternative that existed on April 24, 1965.

It was a Saturday and in the late morning a small commercial radio station broadcast a bulletin announcing a revolution and the overthrow of President Donald Reid Cabral. What later announcement was inconclusive and presented the within Bosch civilian and military rebels supported Radio Santo Domingo, the official Government radio-

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[1]Ibid., p. 4.

television station, and announced not only the downfall of the Reid regime but their intention to return Dr. Juan Bosch to power. In addition to Radio Santo Domingo, the Bosch supporters seized two military bases on the outskirts of the city. Loyalist forces, however, easily recaptured the radio station and President Reid gave an ultimatum to the two bases to surrender by 5:00 p.m. that day. Although the 5:00 p.m. deadline was ignored by the rebels, Reid felt confident enough by 10:00 p.m. to announce from the Palace that the situation was under control and the coup suppressed. During the night, however, loyalist and rebel military leaders met and decided the time had come for the ouster of President Reid and a decision was reached to establish a temporary military junta with new elections to be scheduled in six to nine months.

Faced with this fait accompli by his own armed services, Donald Reid Cabral resigned as President about 10:00 a.m. Sunday, April 25. The situation changed again when the younger military officers who had instigated the revolt the previous day occupied the Presidential Palace. Instead of a military junta, they announced their original intention of restoring Dr. Bosch, who was now living in exile in San Juan, Puerto Rico. This swift move led to an instant split within the military, with the loyalist generals furious over what they considered a betrayal.

television station, and announced not only the downfall of the junta regime but their intention to transfer civil power to power. In addition to media phone lookers, the junta supporting added two military bases on the outskirts of the city. Imperial Bruce, however, nearly convinced the radio station and transmitter said they be eliminate be- the two bases in entirmbre by 3:30 p.m. that day. Although the 9:00 p.m. deadline was ignored by the junta, most put considerer enough by 10:00 p.m. to remove time the bases that the situation was under control and his coup suppressed. During the night, however, loyalist and rebel military leaders met and decided the time had come for the course of rivalries said and a frontline was needed to establish a temporary military zone with the intention to be extended in six to nine months.

Faced with this fait accompli by his own armed services, Donald said defeat resigned as President about 10:00 a.m. Monday, April 12. The situation changed again when the younger military officers who had instigated the events the previous day occupied the Presidential palace. Instead of a military junta, they announced their original intention of restoring Mr. Bosch. Who was now living in exile in San Juan, Puerto Rico. This swift move led to an intense fight within the military, with the loyalist generals fleeing over what they considered a betrayal.

Soon specific leaders began to emerge on both sides. Dominating the movement to restore Juan Bosch were two young Army lieutenant colonels, Miguel Angel Hernando Ramirez and Francisco Caamano Deno. Their first act was to swear in a former Bosch cabinet member, Jose Rafael Molina Urena, as Provisional President awaiting the return of Dr. Bosch. Bosch, in San Juan, was anxiously awaiting the arrival of a Dominican aircraft to return him to Santo Domingo.

The loyalist forces were led by Air Force Brigadier General Elias Wessen y Wessin, the commander of San Isidro Air Base, backed by General Atila Luna of the Army. Reacting swiftly to the developments at the Presidential Palace, Wessin launched his limited force of fighter-bombers, four of which strafed and fired rockets at the Palace,where Molina and his command were established. The remainder, without apparent missions, crisscrossed the city strafing and bombing suspected rebel areas and the civilian population in general.

Anticipating further provocations by Wessin's forces, both by land and air, the rebel military opened the doors of arms repositories and overnight distributed weapons to an estimated 20,000 pro-Bosch civilians in Santo Domingo. Reports also stated that the city's filling stations gave away free gasoline for anti-tank Molotov cocktails.[3]

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[3] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

Also specific tactics began to develop on both sides. Emphasizing the movement to transport troops swiftly were the young Gary Lineberger motorcycle, slower Jeep patrols, Bronco and Freedom Fighter Cessna Duos. Tactic Echo was was to meet in a Bronco/Duos combat medevac. Then Delta medics treat, as Prosthetics Prosthetic mobilize the return of Ex. Bravo. Doors, in San Juan, was successfully assisting the arrival of a Spanish aircraft to rescue the ex Fuerzo Dominico.

The logistic forces were led by Air Force Brigadier General Alex Moreno y Rosario. The movements of San Pedro Air Base, headed by General Adria Cura of the Army. Assisting mostly as the development as the Presidential Palace. Bravo launched his limited Cobra at Cayuma-Bombers. Four Airmobile attack and lifted troops at the Palace,where Delta and his medical were substituted. The assistant, without apparent hesitation, circumvented the navy escaping and keeping suspected local allies and the civilian population in general.

Anticipating further provocations by Fuerzo's forces, both by land and air, the local military opened the doors at area repositories and municipal distribution centers to an estimated 20,000 government civilians in Fuerzo Dominico. Reports also stated that the city's utility workers were many give resolution to anti-moral military conditions.[3]

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[3] Ibid., p. 15.

At that point, certain conclusions were being reached at the United States Embassy. Convinced that, while in office, Juan Bosch had been soft on Communists, the Embassy sensed that the intervening years had not changed this attitude. This was especially true for the military attaches at the Embassy, who said Bosch's return would mean "Communism in six months."[4] In addition, individuals known to be Communistic-trained were believed to be deeply involved in the rebel orders to arm civilians. Painted signs appeared downtown saying "Weapons for the People" and signed "P.S.P.," initials for the Communist-led Socialist Popular Party. Captured tanks and vehicles drove through the city with the one word "Pueblo"--the people--painted on their sides. Added to this assumption of an impending Communist takeover was the fact that without United States support the outcome of General Wessin's efforts to overcome the pro-Bosch rebellion was in grave doubt.[5] These two factors, coupled with the United States national objective of protecting American citizens and interests, played a major role in all subsequent United States decisions.

Washington officials who, up to then, had believed the rebellion to be suppressed, were alerted by the Embassy

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[4] Ibid., p. 19.

[5] A. A. Berle, "Stitch in Time," Reporter, Vol. 32, May 20, 1965.

In this spirit, certain innovations were quickly

[illegible] in the United States Congress. Considered first,

while in effect, Zone Boards had been built on Commissions,

the Congress ensured that the intervening labor was not

assigned rule authority. This was especially true for the

military strongpoints on the Congress, who said Congress's power

would even "communize in six months."[4] In addition,

individuals loyal to an Communist-training were required

to be deeply involved in the local efforts to aid civilians.

Related since Commissions Boards having "meetings for the

People" and signed "P.S.S.," initials for the Communist-led

Revolution Workers Party. Conferred social and political force

although the only with the one word "Public"--the people--

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impending Communist takeover was the fact that without

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States decisions.

Washington officials--who, up to then, had believed

the partition to be temporary, when alerted by the Embassy

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[4]Ibid., p. 14.

[5]A. A. Berle, "Action in Iran," Department, vol. 22,

May 20, 1950.

of both the proximity of danger to American lives and to "leftist" takeover of the revolution.[6] Reacting to this implied threat, contingency plans for the Caribbean were readied for activation. Defense Department planning for such contingencies calls for the Navy to maintain an amphibious squadron of six ships with a reinforced battalion of 1,800 Marines embarked, continuously on alert in the Caribbean area. Acting independently, the Navy had sailed this alert force from San Juan to the immediate area of Santo Domingo at the first sign of unrest on April 24. Led by the helicopter carrier, USS Boxer, the task force arrived "on station," over-the-horizon from Santo Domingo, by the following evening. So far this was normal routine for the "Carib Ready PhibRon" but on Monday, April 26, the Department of Defense further alerted a Marine Corps Brigade at Camp Lejeune, the Army's 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, and other selected ships of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

Monday's activity in Santo Domingo centered around General Wessin's P-51 fighters strafing city streets plus further fighter-bomber attacks on the Palace and Radio Santo Domingo, site of inflammatory rebel broadcasts. Opposing the aircraft attacks were armed rebel military and civilians who alternated firing their weapons and ducking

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[6]Roland Evans and Robert Novak, Lyndon B. Johnson: The Exercise of Power, pp. 513-514.

of both the president or manager on American lives due to "latent" weaknesses of the aircraft." According to this implied theory, maintenance alone was the culprit was [illegible] for motivation. Previous Operations planning was much contingencies calls for the Army to maintain an expeditious evacuation of its dead with a [illegible] population of 3,000 Soviet nationals, [illegible] in the Caribbean area. Acting independently, the Army had mailed this alert force upon her [illegible] to the [illegible] area of Santo Domingo as the first sign of unrest on April 24. Led by the [illegible] leaders, the [illegible], the [illegible] arrived "on station," [illegible] from Puerto Rico, by the following evening. So far this was [illegible] for the "Santo Domingo Problem" but on Monday, April 26, the [illegible] of Defense [illegible] alerted a [illegible] Corps [illegible] at Camp Lejeune, the Army's 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, and other selected units of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

Monday's activity in Santo Domingo [illegible] General Wessin's F-51 dogfight [illegible] city [illegible] Lautaro [illegible] effects on the [illegible] and Santo Domingo, with [illegible] casualties. Opposing the military attacks were armed rebel military and civilians who [illegible] during their weapons and [illegible]

[illegible] Donald Evans and [illegible] Jones, [illegible] E. [illegible] The Dominican of Peace, pp. 313-314.

for cover. Although not directly attacking United States property, the armed mobs incited by the radio and television broadcasts looted and burned homes of the ousted Reid regime.

In Washington the tenseness of the situation coupled with the possibility of a Communist takeover presented President Johnson with alternate plans of action. First was immediate voluntary evacuation of United States citizens from the capital and, second, armed intervention to restore law and order. The President decided that day to implement the first choice immediately, holding the second course of action in reserve.

Acting under orders, the ships of the alerted Amphibious Squadron closed Santo Domingo and the seaport of Haina and on Tuesday morning, April 27, began embarking 1,172 United States citizens by helicopter and boat. Although Marines went ashore in Santo Domingo at this time, they were members of unarmed communications teams.

By late afternoon on Tuesday, with Wessin's land forces advancing steadily from the east, continued strafing and bombing of the city by the Air Force and the arrival to the west of a loyalist Army regiment from San Cristobal, the scales appeared to be tipping against the rebels. Added to the rebel feeling of despair was the decision on the part of Commodore Francisco J. Rivera Caminero, commander of the Dominican Navy, to give his support to the

for cause. Although not directly threatening Dayton security, the armed mobs located in the Dalin and Kodyvistos neighborhoods located and burned homes of the general Dalin region.

In Washington the remarks of the situation coupled with the possibility of a Communist takeover persuaded President Johnson with alarmed plans of action. First was immediate military evacuation of United States citizens from the capital and, second, armed intervention to restore law and order. The President decided that day to implement the first choice immediately, holding the second course of action in reserve.

Acting under orders, the units of the United Amphibious Squadron closed Dayto Dominion and the seaport of Dalos and on Tuesday morning, April 27, began evacuating 1,172 United States citizens by helicopter and boat. Although marines were ashore in Dalos Dominion or this time, they were engaged in control communications duty.

By late afternoon on Tuesday, with Wasin's land forces advancing steadily from the east, continued shelling and looting of the city by the Air Force and the arrival to the west of a Israelis army regiment from San Cristobal, the Dayton government to be tipping against the rebels. Added to the rebel feeling of despair was the decision on the part of Commodore Francisco G. Alvarez Gualmaro, commander of the Dominion Navy, to give his support to the

Wessin forces. The small ships, as a token participation, lobbed three shells into the city in the general direction of the Presidential Palace, where acting President Molina was headquartered.

The Dominican Navy's decision to support the loyalist forces must have been crucial to the rebel plans, for shortly after 5:00 p.m. a group of rebel military and civilian leaders, led by acting President Molina and Colonels Hernando and Caamano, arrived at the United States Embassy, having already requested assistance from the Ambassador in mediating negotiations with General Wessin. Accounts of the visit are vague, inconclusive, and conflicting; however, at the conclusion Mr. Molina departed for the Columbian Embassy, where he requested and received political asylum. Although no agreement was reached, it appeared that the rebellion had collapsed.[7]

By the following day, Wednesday, all rebel leaders except Colonel Caamano had gone into asylum at foreign embassies, but, surprisingly, the armed civilians and military downtown continued fighting. To fill the power vacuum at the top, Colonel Caamano had returned to rebel headquarters to reorganize the forces and, if possible, instill new spirit in the movement.

How they reorganized and where they derived their

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[7]Szulc, op. cit., p. 34.

[illegible] house. The small edge, as a token participation, indeed also media into the city, in the general direction of the presidential palace, where acting President Leiva was headquartered.

The Guatemalan Army's decision to support the loyalist forces must have been crucial to the rebel cause, for shortly after 5:00 p.m. a group of some military and civilian leaders, led by acting President Leiva and Colonels Quiñonez and Cabezas, arrived at the United States Embassy, having already requested assistance from the Ambassador in mediating negotiations with General Osorio. Accounts of the visit are vague, inconclusive, and conflicting. However, as the precedent for, noting dispatched for the Colombian Embassy, means to guarantee and provided political asylum. Although no agreement was reached, it appeared that the revolution had collapsed.[7]

By the following day, Thursday, all hope towards escape national Guatemala had been lost, seeing as foreign embassies, and, surprisingly, the armed civilians and military dominant continued fighting. To fill the power vacuum at the top, General Osorio had returned to rebel headquarters to reorganize the junta and, it appears, lifted the spirit in the movement.

Now that reorganized and more stay derived their

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[7]Bailey, op. cit., p. 38.

will to win is still unknown but by Wednesday morning it was accomplished. To Embassy observers, it was reported that the rebel forces had been organized by the Communist-controlled political parties of the Dominican Republic, with Caamano remaining the rebel leader. They consolidated the downtown business area, emplacing automatic weapons on roof tops. With minor exceptions, all of downtown Santo Domingo was under rebel control, including all utilities, the telephone exchange, the banks, and the power plant.

This reorganization of rebel forces, with Communist attribution, was reported to Washington by the Ambassador. In mid-afternoon, Colonel Pedro Bartolome Benoit, the recently chosen loyalist-junta President, officially requested United States intervention "for assistance in restoring order."[8] The request, coupled with the Ambassador's stated doubts as to his ability to safeguard United States citizens and property, prompted immediate action from President Johnson. At the time the cable arrived, the President was in meeting with members of the National Security Council. His decision was to land 400 Marines immediately "to give protection to hundreds of Americans . . . and to escort them safely back to this country."[9] Simultaneously the Council of the Organization

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[8]Evans, op. cit., p. 514.

[9]Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 52, May 17, 1965, p. 738.

will to win is still unknown but by Secretary noting it was accomplished. To Secretary Gonzalez, it was reported that the canal zones had been occupied by the Communist-controlled political parties of the Panamian republic, with Gamaco remaining the local leader. They nationalized the downtown business area, erecting automatic weapons on each roof. With minor exceptions, all of downtown Panama City was under total control, including all utilities, the telephone exchange, the banks, and the power plant.

This reorganization of local forces, with Communist activities, was reported to Washington by the Ambassador. In mid-afternoon, Colonel Pedro Barrolome Sanoit, the recently chosen Military-Junta President, officially requested United States intervention "for assistance in restoring order."[8] The request, coupled with the Ambassador's stated doubts as to his ability to safeguard United States citizens and property, prompted immediate action from President Johnson. At the time the cable arrived, the President was in session with members of the National Security Council. His decision was to land 400 Marines immediately "to give protection to hundreds of Americans . . . and to escort them safely back to this country."[9] Simultaneously the Council of the Organization

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[8]Evans, op. cit., p. 314.

[9]Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 52, May 17, 1965, p. 738.

of American States was urgently convened and briefed on both the situation and the United States reaction to it. At the request of the United States a full OAS Council meeting was scheduled for Friday morning, April 30.

As the Marines were landing, Ambassador Bennett, convinced of the deteriorating situation and the possibility of "another Cuba" in this hemisphere, was recommending even stronger action. Once ashore, the Marines realized the immediacy of war when those assigned to protect the Embassy were fired on by snipers.

Thursday morning, April 29, the remaining 1,300 Marines of the Amphibious Squadron came ashore. By nightfall the Marines were augmented by two battalions of the 82nd Airborne Division, totaling 2,500 paratroopers.

In Washington, the United States Ambassador to the OAS, Ellsworth Bunker, addressed a meeting of the council stressing the danger to not only American citizens but to all foreign citizens in Santo Domingo. He said, "We are not now talking about intruding into the domestic affairs of other countries" but "about the elementary duty to save lives in a situation where there is no authority able to accept responsibility for primary law and order."[10] He pressed the OAS for a vote on an appeal for an immediate

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[10] *Ibid.*, p. 740.

of American bases was currently continued and unfolded on both the situation and the future relations to it. At the request of the United States a Unit OAS Consul building was scheduled for Friday morning, April 30.

As the marines were landing, Ambassador Bennett, convinced of the determination situation and the possibility of "another Cuba" in this hemisphere, was recommending prompt strongest action. Once ashore, the Marines realized the impossibility of war when they realized to protect the embassy were lined on by anyone.

Thursday morning, April 29, the remaining 1,500 Marines of the Amphibious Expedition came ashore. By noon- fall the Marines were augmented by two paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division, totaling 3,500 paratroopers.

In Washington, the United States Ambassador to the OAS, Wilmarth Sanders, addressed a meeting of the council expressing the hopes to not only American citizens but to all foreign nationals in Santo Domingo. He said, "We are not now taking sides irrevocably into the domestic affairs of other countries" but "solely the elementary duty to save lives in a situation where there is no authority able to accept responsibility for primary law and order."[10] He proposed the OAS use a voice on an appeal for an immediate

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[10]Ibid., p. 749.

cease-fire and reassured the council that the United States would remain neutral, leaving the choice of candidate for a new Dominican government to the Dominicans. The result was an OAS resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and the establishment of an international security zone in which all foreign nationals could find protection. United States policy was to be a combination of hemispheric diplomacy and military show of strength to force a cease-fire.

Under the provisions of the OAS resolution, the Marines went into action Friday morning securing the western residential area of the city as the International Security Zone (ISZ). The first United States fatality was a Marine hit by fire from a sniper near the ISZ. The airborne soldiers, who had landed at San Isidro to the east, took over from the buckling loyalist forces and pushed their way to the Ozama River, incurring four wounded casualties in the bitter fighting with rebel army units.

The first of many cease-fires was being negotiated in the midst of fighting with Monsignor Clarizio, the Papal Nuncio, and Ambassador Bennett acting as go-betweens. Their task received impetus with the arrival of President Johnson's personal emissary, former Dominican Ambassador John Bartlow Martin. By late afternoon, forty-eight hours after the first Marine landing, General Wessin and the loyalist junta signed the truce document with a rebel

transition and convinced the members that the United States would remain neutral, leaving the choice of undertaking the new Constitution movement to the Federalists. The result was an CAS resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and the establishment of an international security zone in which all foreign military would lift protection. United States policy was to be a combination of ideological diplomacy and military show of strength to force a cease-fire.

Under the provisions of the CAS resolution, the Marines were also placed behind defensive lines, the vacation residential area of the city of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Black Tigers Marine Detachment was a Marine unit by this time a unique name for ISO. On airborne mobilized, who had landed at San Isidro on the west, some were from the Swedish Imperial Guards and joined their way to the Ozama River, approximately two hundred commandos in the United Kingdom with about forty units.

The first of many cease-fires was being constructed in the midst of clashes with Dominican Guerillas, the Black Tigers, and Dominican Marines moving in opposition. This last crossed lines with the arrival of President Johnson's personal emissary, James Donaldson Bennington John Martin Martin. By late afternoon, Sunny-eight hours after the first Marine landing, General Wessin and the loyalist junta signed the treaty documents with a least

representative initialing it for Colonel Caamano.

Even as President Johnson hailed the cease-fire acceptance in a nationally televised speech that evening from Washington, it was obvious to those in Santo Domingo that the firing had not stopped and that the truce, as such, was not to be observed. Also contained in the President's speech, however, was the request for the OAS to assume some of the responsibility for Dominican events. In response to the Presidential request, the OAS Secretary General, Jose A. Mora, left Washington for Santo Domingo, establishing the first OAS presence in the battle-torn city.

May Day, Saturday, showed little adherence to the cease-fire agreement, and at San Isidro two thousand more Airborne troops arrived from Ft. Bragg. But more than troops arrived that day. The OAS Council, having dispatched Secretary General Mora the previous day, followed up by sending a five-man peace commission to Santo Domingo in an attempt to find the formula needed to restore law and order.

The Dominican problem was rapidly becoming an international crisis with charges of United States intervention and countercharges of Communist domination. In the days to follow the Dominican crisis became the focal point in the United Nations, with the Soviet delegate forcing the issue of intervention; in the National Security Council, with the

governments initiating it for colonial reasons.

When as President Truman hailed the "hemisphere" in a nationally televised speech that evening from Washington, it was obvious to those in Santo Domingo that the listing had not stopped and that the issue, as such, was not to be observed. Also contained in the President's speech, however, was the reason for the OAS to assume some of the responsibility for Dominican events. In response to the Presidential request, the OAS Secretary General, Jose A. Mora, left Washington for Santo Domingo, establishing the first OAS presence in the dictator-torn city.

May Day, Saturday, found little adherence to the cease-fire agreement, and at 6am landed two thousand more Marines troops arrived from Ft. Gordon. Not more than troops arrived that day. The OAS Council, having dispatched Secretary General Mora the previous day, followed up by sending a five-man peace commission to Santo Domingo in an attempt to find the tactful method to restore law and order.

The Dominican problem was rapidly becoming an international crisis with charges of United States aggression and counterchargen of Communist domination. In the days to follow the Dominican crisis became the focal point in the United Nations, with the Soviet delegate decrying the issue of intervention; in the National Security Council, with the

threat of another Caribbean Communist coup still a possibility; and in the OAS Council, where the United States was strongly recommending the creation of an Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF) to bring about stability to the situation.

The internal political situation in Santo Domingo also had its fluctuations, with Caamano accepting the title of President within the rebel faction and a five-man civilian-military junta, headed by Brigadier General Antonio Imbert, replacing the loyalists' three-man military junta. Both factions claimed total support from the provinces. Imbert, for political as well as conciliatory reasons, agreed to dismiss eight of the more objectionable loyalist officers. This was unacceptable to the rebels, however, since their primary foe, Wessin, was not among the eight.

In the days to follow, sniping within the city continued despite two more cease-fire agreements. On May 13, all pretense at peaceful negotiations was scrapped when the loyalist forces launched an all-out drive in the northern sector of the city determined to erase rebel opposition. As the gunfire in the north gained in intensity, two major political events occurred the next day, May 14. In the United Nations, Secretary General U Thant dispatched a personal representative to Santo Domingo carrying a unanimous resolution calling for a

threat of martial Caribbean communist coup with a possibility; and in the one, Samaná, where the United States was strongly recommending the creation of an Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF) to bring about stability in the situation.

The internal political situation in Santo Domingo also had its ironies, with Bosch accepting the title of President within the rebel faction and a civilian-military junta, headed by Brigadier General Antonio Imbert, replacing the Trujillista' three-man military junta. Both factions claimed total support from the provinces. Imbert, for political as well as constitutional reasons, agreed to disclose slate of the more conservative loyalist officers. This was unacceptable to the rebels, however, since that their primary aim, Bosch, was not among the eight.

In the days to follow, politics within the city continued despite the more high-life appearance. On May 13, all pretense of peaceful negotiations was scrapped when the loyalist forces launched an all-out drive in the northern sector of the city determined to crush rebel opposition. As the months in the north dragged in intensity, two major political events occurred the next day, May 14. In the United Nations, Secretary General U Thant disapproved a personal representative to Santo Domingo carrying a unanimous resolution calling for a

strict cease-fire. In addition, two aircraft landed at San Isidro carrying 150 Honduran troops and 20 Costa Rican military policemen, the first contingent of the politically significant Inter-American Peace Force of the OAS.

Heavy fighting between the loyalists and rebels continued for the better part of the following week while conciliatory efforts became more confused. Acting independently, the OAS and United Nations peace commissions were making little headway and on May 16 they were joined by a four-man team appointed by President Johnson and headed by McGeorge Bundy. The Bundy group's mission was to patch together a moderate, broad-based coalition government acceptable to both sides. The candidate selected to head this government was a wealthy, conservative, ex-minister of the Bosch regime, Silvestro Antonio Guzman. The Guzman formula failed because of Imbert's refusal to resign. In addition, Imbert defied calls for a cease-fire when it became obvious to him that his forces were winning in the city's northern sector fighting. On May 18 the Caamano forces retreated behind the ISZ, thus forming an enclave protected on all sides by the newly formed IAPF.

A third cease-fire plan, sponsored by the United Nations and OAS delegates aided by the Red Cross, was agreed to by all concerned on May 19 and went into effect on May 21. Although the agreement was for only a 24-hour truce, it was extended indefinitely, leaving resolution of

the political situation as the only remaining thorn.

Three months elapsed before the creation, on September 3, of an interim provisional government under Hector Garcia-Godoy, a Dominican career diplomat, and, like Guzman, a former Minister in the Bosch cabinet. The solution, arrived at by the OAS commission, was from the beginning acceptable to Caamano. Imbert at first refused to retreat from his intention of winning an unconditional surrender from the rebel faction but, when faced with OAS determination to prevent his forces from crossing the ISZ, added to strong economic pressures from the United States, he agreed to accept the provisional regime.

Dr. Garcia-Godoy's primary mission as Provisional President was to prepare his nation for open and free elections to be held within six to nine months. This was accomplished and on June 1, 1966, some 13 months after that first broadcast, Juan Bosch was defeated for President in a landslide victory by Joaquin Balaguer, a moderate rightist. Balaguer's victory, and Bosch's acceptance of it, opened the door to Dominican stability.

the political situation as the only remaining means.

These events occurred before the revolution, on September 3, 1973 in Santiago Chile. Allende's democratic government was overthrown by a military coup, a Dominican Republic diplomat, and, like Cuba, a Soviet supporter in the South Pacific. The military, arrived at by the CIA coalition, was from the indigenous newspapers in Cuba. Leaders as first refused to release from the information of which is unnecessary procedure from the total Marxian law, which faced with CIA destabilization to prevent the Marxian from remaking the idea added to strong economic pressure from the United States. He agreed to accept the juridical regime.

In, Marxian-Cuba's primary minister as Tropicalment Freedom was to prepare his action for open and free elections in an full without his or also events. That was accomplished and on June 3, 1971, were 13 months after the first transition. Some Cuba was influenced for Kissinger in a imperative strategy by Chapin Bellamy, a moderate civilian. Bellamy's victory, and Cuba's convergence of it, opened the door to Marxian reality.

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